Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-92-188
Monday
28 September 1992

Daily Report
Latin America

FBIS-LAT-92-188 *28 September 1992*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

FRONT PAGE

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Aldana's Future To Be Decided Shortly *[Mexico City NOTIMEX]* 2
Torricelli Draft Bill Termed 'Legal Monstrosity' *[Havana Radio]* 2
Commentary Rejects Approval *[Havana Radio]* 2
CDR Statement Repudiates Torricelli Bill *[Havana TV]* 3
Mexican Secretariat Stresses 'Unchanged' Ties *[Havana Radio]* 3
Castro Attends IAAF Games Opening Ceremony *[Havana Radio]* 3
Receives Gold Merit Order Award *[Havana Radio]* 4
Lage Analyzes Santiago Water Problem *[Havana Radio]* 4

Haiti

Foreign Minister on OAS Embargo, Negotiation *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 4
Nuncio Denies Pope John Paul Role as Mediator *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 5
MDN Offers Reasons for Opposing OAS Mission *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 5
Belizaire Reflects on Term as Senate President *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 5
Romelus Presidential Intentions Denied *[Port-au-Prince Radio]* 6

MEXICO

Cuba's Robaina on Carlos Aldana's Dismissal *[AFP]* 7
Cuban Youth Leader Condemns Torricelli Bill *[Havana TV]* 7
Ambassador to Mexico Denies Government Crisis *[NOTIMEX]* 7

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica

Mexican Authorities Explain Decision on Kidnapper *[San Jose Radio]* 9

El Salvador

Cristiani on Ad Hoc Commission Report on Army *[San Salvador TV]* 9
Labor Unions Protest Wave of Repression, Attacks *[San Salvador TV]* 9

Honduras

Spokesman on Troop Movement, Discua's Reelection *[LA TRIBUNA 24 Sep]* 10
Callejas Comments on Kidnapper's Claims *[TIEMPO 25 Sep]* 10

Nicaragua

Assembly President 'Again' Defies CSJ Ruling *[BARRICADA 24 Sep]* 10
Cesar Breaks Sandinist Boycott at Assembly *[Managua Radio]* 11
D. Ortega Highlights FSLN 'Ethical' Crisis *[BARRICADA 25 Sep]* 11
Former RN Leaders Urge Rebels To Stop Fighting *[Managua Radio]* 12
Assembly Group Says EPS Blocking Peace Talks *[Managua Radio]* 12

Army Spokeman Says Military Operation Successful *[Managua TV]* 13
MDN Issues Communique Protesting Kidnappings *[Managua Radio]* 13

Panama

U.S. Soldiers Refuse To Give Statements *[EL PANAMA AMERICA 26 Sep]* 14
Ecuador's President Meets Briefly With Endara *[Quito Radio]* 14
Diplomatic Relations Renewed With Mexico *[Panama City TV]* 14

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Menem Calls UK 'Ally,' Rejects 'Foolish' Wars *[TELAM]* 15
Announces 'Oil Prospecting Studies' *[NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 15
Falklands 'Argentine' by Year 2000 *[TELAM]* 15
Menem Meets Pinochet; Bomb Threat 'a Hoax' *[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 27 Sep]* 16

Brazil

Deputies Hear Committee's Impeachment Approval *[Rio de Janeiro TV]* 16
Fiuza To Coordinate Collor Support in Chamber *[Brasilia Radio]* 17
Collor Lists Ministers To Remain 'If He Wins' *[O GLOBO 25 Sep]* 17
Collor Rejects Resignation Even If Impeached *[O GLOBO 26 Sep]* 17
Collor To Move to Alvorada Palace 29 Sep *[O GLOBO 26 Sep]* 18
Collor Undecided on When To Address Country *[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 27 Sep]* 18
Notes To Remove Collor, Install Franco Ready *[O GLOBO 26 Sep]* 18
Justice Minister Notes Absence of Military Role *[Madrid EFE]* 18
Farias Owes $90-$100 Million in Unpaid Taxes *[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 24 Sep]* 19

Chile

President Calls Pinochet To Stop Mobilization *[Santiago Radio]* 19
Government Denies Phone Call *[Santiago Radio]* 19
Krauss Asks Army Cooperation in Spy Case *[Santiago Radio]* 20
Senator Sees Foreign Hand in Espionage Charges *[Santiago TV]* 20

Colombia

Security Officer: Escobar Allowed To Escape *[Madrid EFE]* 21
Ministers on Judge's Murder, Surrender Policy *[EL NUEVO SIGLO 21 Sep]* 21
Minister Praises U.S. Aid for Judicial System *[Santa Fe de Bogota TV]* 21
Death of Suspected U.S Citizen Investigated *[Santa Fe de Bogota TV]* 22
Reportedly Hired by Drug Cartels *[Santa Fe de Bogota TV]* 22
Army Confiscates 1.5 Tons of FARC Dynamite *[Santa Fe de Bogota TV]* 22

Peru

Fujimori Delivers Armed Forces Day Speech *[Lima Radio]* 22
Fujimori Visits Dincote, Asks About Guzman *[Lima TV]* 24
Guzman's Transfer to Navy Base Postponed *[Lima TV]* 24
Guzman Sent La Punta Navy Base *[AFP]* 25
Composer Arrested With Guzman Released *[AFP]* 25
EXPRESO Assesses Shining Path's Guzman *[17 Sep]* 25
Foreign Minister Cited on Extradition Requests *[Lima TV]* 26
Church To Mediate for Surrendering Terrorists *[Lima TV]* 26
Prosecutor Files Charges Against Alan Garcia *[Lima TV]* 26
Garcia Responds to Extradition Request *[Santa Fe de Bogota TV]* 27

Venezuela

Reaction to Attack on CTV Leader Rios 27
Defense Minister Comments *[Caracas TV]* 27
Attackers Reportedly Trained in Cuba *[Caracas TV]* 27
Media Meet Perez, Censure Attack *[Caracas TV]* 28
Congress Rejects Attack *[Caracas TV]* 28
Hooded Individuals Set Truck on Fire *[Caracas TV]* 29
Perez Says Students 'Victims' of 'Infiltrators' *[Caracas TV]* 29

Brazil

According to O GLOBO, in a move to counter his possible removal from office, President Collor will move from Casa da Dinda to the official presidential residence, Alvorada Palace, on 29 September, the day set for the vote on impeachment. The paper notes that the palace will be the residence of a president maintained in his post by the Chamber of Deputies: "the lair of an estranged president who has nevertheless refused to give up power." O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO adds that Collor intends to remain in the palace even if he is removed from his post and while awaiting trial by the Senate. O GLOBO reports that Presidential Spokesman Etevaldo Dias said "President Collor wants to promote a union of forces in order to carry through his honest administration and take the initial step toward modernization." The spokesman made it clear that even if impeachment is approved on 29 September "Collor does not intend to resign."

Brasilia radio reports that Collor signed a decision releasing Minister Fiuza from his position as government secretary general in order for Fiuza to take his seat at the Chamber of Deputies. Minister Fiuza and Deputy Curvo have "concluded that the government already has enough votes to block impeachment..."

Argentina

According to a TELAM report, President Menem, in a speech marking British Week in Argentina, stated that the United Kingdom has become an ally, and that "never again will there be foolish confrontations." He also predicted that "by the year 2000 the Malvinas will be an Argentine possession."

Peru

According to an AFP report, Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman was transferred to La Punta Navy Base in El Callao "in a secret military operation" on 27 September. Guzman's lawyer, Alfredo Crespo, voiced his satisfaction with the treatment his client has received while in the custody of the Counterterrorism National Directorate, Dincote. AFP also notes that the two persons arrested with Guzman, composer Celso Garrido Lecca and his girlfriend Patricia Awapara, were released on 26 September.

Lima TV reports that the judicial branch issued a summons, through the Foreign Ministry, on 25 September for the extradition of Alan Garcia from Colombia. Garcia responded to the extradition request by accusing those "who are keeping an eye on him in Peru of involvement in drug trafficking activities," according to Santa Fe de Bogota TV. Garcia claims that Fujimori, encouraged by the capture of Guzman, now wants to "put away the one he considers his political adversary," and accuses Fujimori of appointing new magistrates sympathetic to drug traffickers.

Cuba

Aldana's Future To Be Decided Shortly

PA2709010692 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2357 GMT 26 Sep 92

[By correspondent Juan Balboa]

[Excerpt] Havana, 26 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Carlos Aldana, until recently a member of Fidel Castro's inner circle and described by the opposition as intolerant, impatiently awaits at his home in Havana his future within the Cuban Government.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC), made up of 225 members and authorized by the statutes to relieve the members of the Politburo, which is made up of 25 leaders with the highest authority on the island, will decide in the next few days the situation of Cuba's former "number three man."

The domestic opposition organizations believe that Aldana's removal has a common denominator: the hardening of the communist government's domestic and foreign policy.

"It is being said that Jose Ramos Balaguer will replace Aldana. We have always viewed Mr. Balaguer as a hard-liner who comes from the Armed Forces," Elizardo Sanchez, one of the two most important human rights activist on the island, said.

Sanchez is sure that the Cuban authorities are generalizing the hardening of the domestic and foreign policy in response to the hard line that George Bush's government is maintaining.

All the changes made as of today will be to put hardliners in office, Sanchez said and added that the dissident organizations foresee that these changes could unleash the arrest of opposition members.

When asked if the opposition's situation was easy during Carlos Aldana's period, Sanchez told NOTIMEX that the former politburo member cloaked himself in a reformist image "but we never accepted that image." "Aldana danced to the tune that was played; his history within the party and government was one of intolerance," Sanchez stressed. [passage omitted]

Torricelli Draft Bill Termed 'Legal Monstrosity'

PA2609224492 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 92

[Roberto Morejon commentary]

[Text] The draft bill sponsored by U.S. Congressman Robert Torricelli to tighten the economic siege of Cuba has been approved by the House of Representatives, following approval by the Senate. The spirit of this bill, however, has been put into practice already.

Two years ago, the sponsors of this legal monstrosity—among them the U.S. executive, congressmen opposed to the Cuban Revolution, and the most reactionary sector of Cubans living in the United States—tried to give legality to what they call the mortal blow against the island.

While the draft bill was being discussed, the White House decided to implement openly one of its parts. With that objective in mind, the Republican administration quickly issued a decree on 29 April 1992 banning ships that transport cargo to and from Cuba from docking in U.S. ports. That measure, included in the Torricelli draft bill, is being observed fully in the United States, to the point that on 12 September it was applied against a Greek merchant ship. The ship, which transported a shipment of rice from China to Cuba, was banned from entering the port of Long Beach, California.

It is no secret that rice represents one of the pillars of the Cuban diet and the Havana government is making extra efforts to purchase from Asia the amounts of rice needed to complement national production. By preventing the Greek ship from receiving maintenance in California, an attempt was made to delay the timely arrival of the rice that hundreds of thousands of Cubans were expecting to consume.

The intention of starving Cubans to death is obvious. But the legal body sponsored by Torricelli goes even further by establishing that any merchant ship entering Cuba will be unable to enter the United States for 180 days. This aggressiveness is beyond any doubt. That is why Cuba is justified in including this topic on the UN agenda.

Commentary Rejects Approval

PA2509193492 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Roberto Morejon commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Presidency, interested in securing votes for the Republican Party from Cuban-born extreme-right counterrevolutionaries residing in Florida, has been working hard to secure congressional approval for the Torricelli Bill. This bill, which is aimed at intensifying the blockade the United States has maintained against the island for three decades, demands that U.S. subsidiaries in third countries not trade with the island.

During the past two years, the promoters of this measure, which has already been approved by the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, have resorted to all sorts of schemes to turn the bill into law. They argue that once it is implemented, this would give the Cuban economy a fatal blow.

The interest of this bill by the U.S. Government, the Cuban-born extremists, and by the Democratic Party's candidate to the U.S. Presidency, William Clinton, shows some kind of morbidity. The promoters of the bill

believe that in the near future ships bringing cargo from U.S. subsidiaries in third countries will not be arriving on the island. This means that the promoters of the bill and those who support the bill are rejecting—based on purely ideologic pretexts—a basic capitalist premise: free trade.

The idea is to keep European businessmen, to mention one case, from signing contracts with Cuba that could be mutually beneficial. The island will be deprived of necessary items, but potential suppliers will fail to earn revenue from the Cuban purchases.

The inhuman nature of the Torricelli bill must be mentioned. The idea of the bill is to cut the island's lines of supplies, of supplies that could be necessary for the very existence of the Cubans. Considering this, it becomes evident that the most elemental human rights of the Cubans are being violated: The right to have food, medicine, jobs, etc.

Strangely enough, the United States is the country that most criticizes Cuba over alleged violation of the rights of citizens.

CDR Statement Repudiates Torricelli Bill

FL2809023692 Havana Cuba Vision Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Sep 92

[Statement issued by the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, CDR, repudiating the Torricelli Bill, to be read throughout Cuba tonight during the CDR's 32d anniversary celebration ceremonies]

[Text] There is no better occasion than a new anniversary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] to denounce imperialism's latest maneuver against our country and to reiterate our will to confront this maneuver with our usual determination, firmly united around the party and around Fidel.

Furious because the collapse of the USSR and East Europe did not lead to its realizing its criminal designs on Cuba, Yankee imperialism continues unceasingly to seek a way to destroy the Revolution and snatch the Cuban people's achievements away from them. As part of these maneuvers, lately there has been increased bustling about with a view to getting the so-called Torricelli Bill approved. The objective of that bill is to intensify the embargo in order to prevent us from successfully weathering the complex economic situation (?that) has resulted from an international situation for which we are not responsible.

The CDR members' statement continues: The Yankee Government, knowing the mettle of our people, which refuses to allow itself to be intimidated, is, by means of that new law, threatening and attempting to coerce countries that trade with Cuba or on whose territory there are branches of U.S. companies, in an attempt to impose its laws on them and bring them into the embargo. Our people's enemies know that, in view of the difficulties that have arisen, our country has had to reorient its foreign trade, open export markets, and acquire the supplies necessary for the economy to function and for the population to subsist in such decisive areas as nutrition, health, and education.

For this reason, Bush and the Miami Cubans [gusanos] who, linked to counterrevolutionary organizations in Miami, follow his guidance, are trying to achieve, by means of territorial laws that they try to impose on other countries, what they have not been able to achieve by threatening our people.

At this difficult moment in time, the fraternal countries of Latin America and all over the world, progressive organizations, and all honorable people are renewing their solidarity with our country and, to the extent to which they are capable of doing so, offering their generous and disinterested help.

Other nations know what Cuba represents, and that while our flags remain unconquered, there is hope (?for) a change for those who are struggling for their freedom, their dignity, and their independence.

On this memorable date, the CDR's, which were born in difficult times, reiterate their determination to press forward, confront all difficulties in a determined and creative manner, strengthen our revolutionary awareness, and reaffirm the immortal watchwords of our Revolution: Socialism or death, the fatherland or death. We shall win.

Mexican Secretariat Stresses 'Unchanged' Ties

FL2609151792 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1404 GMT 26 Sep 92

[Text] The Mexican Government has responded to reports of a loosening of ties with Cuba by reaffirming that its ties of friendship with the Cuban people and Government remain unchanged. The Mexican Foreign Secretariat stated that there is no reason for an adverse change and stressed that ties between the two countries remain unchanged through dialogue and friendship. These statements followed news reports that President Carlos Salinas de Gortari had recently met with elements of the Cuban opposition. The Mexican Foreign Secretariat added that Mexico's foreign policy remains committed to the principles of self-determination of nations. Mexico was the only Latin American country that did not break its ties with Cuba after the triumph of the Revolution.

Castro Attends IAAF Games Opening Ceremony

FL2609160792 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1503 GMT 26 Sep 92

[Excerpt] Greetings dear listeners throughout the country. This is Radio Rebelde's signal from the Pan American Stadium where the Sixth Field and Track Cup official opening ceremony began just three minutes ago. I would like to point out that Comrade Fidel Castro, the

president of the Councils of State and Ministers, is present in the Pan American Stadium together with Politburo member Comrade Carlos Lage; Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; (Primo Nebiolo), president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation [IAAF]; and Conrado Martinez Corona, a member of the Central Committee, and president of the National Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation Institute; as well as other officials of the IAAF and the Cuban State and Government. [passage omitted]

Receives Gold Merit Order Award

FL2609181992 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 92

[Text] On 25 September, Fidel Castro Ruz, the president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met in the Palace of the Revolution with athletes and other participants in the Sixth Track and Field World Cup.

Primo Nebiolo, a member of the International Olympic Committee and president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation [IAAF]; Mario Vasquez Rana, the president of the Pan-American Sports Organization; and other members of the IAAF council were present at the reception. During the meeting, Primo Nebiolo presented the IAAF Gold Merit Order to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro for his outstanding contributions to the development of sports in the world and his steadfast support to the organization of the Sixth Track and Field World Cup in Havana. Fidel Castro, the president of the Councils of State and Ministers, expressed his deepest gratitude for the honor of receiving such an important international award.

Carlos Lage, secretary of the executive committee of Council of Ministers; Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers; Manuel Gonzalez Guerra, president of the Cuban Olympic Committee; Conrado Martinez Corona, the president of the National Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation Institute; and other sports and government official were also in attendance.

Lage Analyzes Santiago Water Problem

FL2509191492 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] The current situation and outlook for the water supply of the city of Santiago de Cuba was analyzed in detail by Politburo member Carlos Lage during a tour of important reservoirs in Santiago de Cuba Province. He was previously briefed on emergency measures that had been implemented to alleviate this problem caused by low water levels in the reservoirs that supply the city and by the scanty rainfall in recent months. But the most important thing was the strategy set forth to ensure the supply of water to the populace and entities if the drought should continue. This would be implemented through a number of investment projects to be undertaken in the short and long terms.

The projects with the highest priority are a vertical pumping station, a pipeline more than 17 km long, and a 2-km tunnel. These will extract 1,500 liters per second from the Carlos Manuel de Cespedes Reservoir in Contramaestre Municipality and carry it to the Gilbert Reservoir. To this is added the resumption next week of work on the Caney del Sitio Dam, which has a reservoir capacity of slightly more than 11 million cubic meters of water, and the construction of the Avispero Dam, which has a capacity of 7 million cubic meters. These reservoirs will supply water by gravity.

At the end of his tour, Lage stated that the alternative to the current situation is to reactivate the Carlos Manuel de Cespedes Reservoir, which would require a short-term allocation of resources. He said compensation for this should be achieved through greater efficiency in aqueduct operations and greater conservation. He repeated that everything necessary will be done to prevent other situations of this kind.

Lastly, in the name of the residents of Santiago de Cuba Province, [Provincial First Secretary Esteban] Lazo expressed gratitude for the country's concern and the resources allocated to handle this situation, especially the concern shown by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, who has followed very closely the measures implemented and the definitive resolution.

Haiti

Foreign Minister on OAS Embargo, Negotiation

FL2509192392 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Victor Benoit by unidentified Radio Soleil reporter in Petite Riviere de L'Artibonite on 23 September—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Benoit asserts that his work in the country's diplomacy is difficult because of the international measures against Haiti. The foreign affairs minister added that the OAS realized it went too deeply into Haiti's problem. It has turned the national crisis into an international one. Benoit stated that the situation was difficult to solve. However, the government has some sound convictions and is able to convince its partners and show them that it is willing to solve the crisis without demagogy.

[Benoit] It is in fact a difficult task because we reached a situation where we were put in the dock of the international society meaning that they punished us because Haiti ousted an elected president. The entire international community leagued against us, in particular the 34 OAS countries which broke off economic relations with us and ordered an embargo against us. They also asked the other UN countries to do the same. However, when

we came up with the consensus government, we made a sort of overture whereby we invited the other countries to listen to what we had to say because until then they only had one version of the facts. I must also tell you that when the OAS got involved in the matter, they came in just like a goat entering a pepper field. They did not know Haiti's problem and they did not take the time to examine all the ins and outs of the problems.

They came in and blindly took numerous measures by just listening to one sound of the bell and they made their decisions. Now, the situation is different. They know that after seven months, they did not make any progress. They simply made sanctions against a country that is already poor and the only impact the sanctions had was to make the country poorer. They took sanctions against a country that is dealing with a national problem. They turned it into an international affair. Therefore, after 11 months, the OAS realized that perhaps they had made a mistake, that perhaps they went too far. They honestly decided to reconsider the question, to see the problem from different aspects and most of all, they examined the impact of the measure that they took against Haiti, the impact that it has on the population, on the people who are already poor, that they made poorer. The situation is difficult to solve, however, we are firmly convinced that we are able to convince the people we speak with that, first, we are serious. We want to solve the crisis, we are not making any demagogy and that the national interest is our priority.

[Reporter] The foreign affairs minister also stated that other meetings are planned under the OAS auspices in order to solve the problem. Someone else will represent the organization. This person is former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley who will meet with Benoit in the days to come. Benoit also added that what was under discussion was the lifting of the embargo and the reduction of violence on both sides in Haiti.

[Benoit] As was published after the first meeting held in Washington from 1 to 4 September, we planned other meetings that would be held with another arbitrator, in the person of Michael Manley, former Jamaican former prime minister. Michael Manley is due to meet, if I am not mistaken, today, 23 September, with Secretary General Baena Soares in Washington in order to establish the different ways of cooperation. After that meeting, I expect to meet with Manley.

Possibly, although I cannot speak for him, Father Adrien is due to meet him so that we can resume the negotiation process in the best interests of the country.

[Reporter] Could this also be the time for the return or nonreturn of Father Aristide?

[Benoit] It is something that is always there. But we are more concerned about the lifting of the embargo, that we reduce the violence existing in the country, and establish an atmosphere that will help the negotiations proceed better.

Nuncio Denies Pope John Paul Role as Mediator

FL2509202892 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] Apostolic Nuncio Bishop Lorenzo Baldisseri has denied a 24 September AFP report concerning Pope John Paul II's visit to the Dominican Republic for the fourth conference of the Latin American Episcopal Council, CELAM. In a press release dated 24 September, AFP claimed that the Apostolic Nuncio together with the Episcopal Conference of Haiti have asked Pope John Paul II to serve as an arbitrator in order to solve the political crisis in Haiti. The same AFP report also stated that the Apostolic Nuncio met with Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer on that matter.

The Vatican representative in Haiti, Bishop Lorenzo Baldisseri, stated in a press release that this news is unfounded, false. The Apostolic Nuncio took the opportunity to ask the Haitian people to pray for the success of the work of the fourth conference of the Latin American Episcopal Council, CELAM to be held in the Dominican Republic from 12 to 28 October.

MDN Offers Reasons for Opposing OAS Mission

FL2509191392 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] Mobilization for National Development, MDN, gives six reasons for the party's concern over the presence of the OAS civilian mission in Haiti.

First of all, on 24 April, the party of Prime Minister Marc Bazin, MIDH, in a document it published, expressed its concurrence with the Washington Agreement, with the civilian OAS/DEMOC mission, and with the return of Father Aristide to power in Haiti. According to MDN, Bazin takes a unilateral approach to Article 3 of the Villa D'Acceuil agreement, which does not address negotiating the return of Aristide.

Professor Hubert de Ronceray's party stated that Marc Bazin can no longer discuss a consensus government because he makes his decisions in opposition to the political parties that have representatives in the government. Another concern about the presence of the OAS civilian mission is that the organization wants to save its own face, without regard for Haiti's interests. The Mobilization for National Development, in confronting this situation, asks the nation's strongest forces and the Haitian Army to work together in taking control of the country's rights and sovereignty. The party recalls that the 47th UN Assembly, together with the IMF, just closed their doors in the face of the Marc Bazin government delegation.

Belizaire Reflects on Term as Senate President

FL2509235392 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] Senator Belizaire stated that he had a great experience as head of the Haitian parliament. He

explained the fellowship that he experienced from the senators and deputies of the alliance as well as from the socialist bloc in the parliament. The senator thinks that in the short time that he spent as head of the Senate, he did all he could for the country to find political balance and stability.

[Begin Belizaire recording] I can say that it was a time during which I had a great deal of experiences. I had an extraordinary human experience. First, I must say how I discovered a sort of caring from the other Artibonite senators, from the senators of the alliance, from most deputies from Artibonite, from the deputies of the alliance and the deputies from the socialist bloc. From a general point of view, I can say that I enjoy a great fellowship with the Haitian parliament. When I speak of the alliance, of course there are several senators who are not alliance senators. However, I can say that I benefited from their consideration and respect. Certainly, several people at the Senate sometimes let go, the same as in the Chamber of Deputies, in what I could call a moment of passion and use some words that are not in keeping with reality. However, in general I can say that I am satisfied with the time that I spent as the Senate president and as a senator for the partnership that I have found in the parliament as a whole. I can also say that at that level, I did everything that I could to help the country find its political balance and stability. For me, it is an extremely important task. [end recording]

The senator added that he performed a task that is appreciated differently by different sectors in the country. When we asked him about his possible resignation as head of the Senate, as requested by a group of senators, President Belizaire answered that those words were political maneuvers coming from a political sector that is now pondering about its actions at the Senate of the Republic.

[Begin Belizaire recording] All those words are political maneuvers. It is necessary for you to understand that in me. We think that the sector that is asking for that is a sector that is pondering all the actions that it took in the Senate. I believe that one of the actions that represents a serious political mistake that this sector made is when the elections were held for the renewal of the Senate office. The fact is that I won over their candidate as the Senate president, since you know that 13 people voted in my favor and 10 in favor of [word indistinct] with one absent. The sole fact of my victory and their failure in these elections, those gentlemen—I do not know with what kind of a political calculation, where they learned this kind of politics—they decided not to participate in any other election for the appointment of the members of the office [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Senator Belizaire added that his mandate at the Senate of the Republic would end in February 1993.

Romelus Presidential Intentions Denied

FL2509193792 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] A person close to Bishop Willy Romelus denies the announcement regarding his possible intention to be a presidential candidate. LE MATIN repeated in its 21 September edition the Jeremie bishop's statements made in Switzerland, statements which indicate that Bishop Romelus intended to present himself in the presidential elections. The news has been formally denied by a person close to the Grand-Anse Bishop. A press release, issued by Father Gerard Jean-Juste, denies the news given by LE MATIN. He accuses the enemies of democracy of releasing propaganda against Bishop Romelus.

Coba's Robaina on Carlos Aldana's Dismissal

PA2509214092 Paris AFP in Spanish 1957 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Sep (AFP)—Carlos Aldana was dismissed from the politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee for "major personal mistakes, lack of work drive, and for sporting a "modus vivendi" of privileges granted by power that are offensive to the people," [quotation marks as received] said Roberto Robaina, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists, during a news conference on 25 September.

Robaina is in Mexico by invitation of the Revolutionary Youth Front of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party.

Aldana's dismissal was voted on by 25 Politburo members. The decision "was not due to any kind of political dissidence or pact with the enemy," but because Aldana's behavior "tarnished his prestige in the eyes of the people," who are living with serious shortages.

The Cuban leader, however, admitted this information has not yet been revealed on the island because "the militants are being briefed first," and we are awaiting a formal ratification from the PCC Central Committee.

As for the private meetings between anti-Castroists Mas Canosa and Carlos Alberto Montaner and the president of Mexico, which was reported by several media, Robaina said "we did not expect that reaction from Mexico" because it "touches an issue sensitive to Cuba," but "we respect countries' domestic policy decisions," Robaina added.

The Mexican Government has refused to comment on reports saying that the anti-Castroists broke the "gentlemen's agreement" not to report the meeting between the Mexican president and the opposition leaders.

Robaina denied that Aldana's dismissal will affect him personally, although Robaina had been regarded as a close associate of Aldana, who was third in the Cuban chain of command behind Fidel and Raul Castro. Robaina said other persons close to Aldana will leave their posts, but that he will not.

The position of head of the strategic Department of Ideology, Foreign Relations, Science, Education, and Culture, which had been held by Aldana, has already been split into two offices, Robaina said.

Jose Ramiro Balaguer, former ambassador to Russia and member of the Central Committee, has been appointed head of the Ideology and Foreign Relations Department. Maria de los Angeles Garcia, member of the Politburo and former second PCC secretary in the province of Santiago de Cuba, has been designated head of the Education, Science, and Culture Department.

Robaina said that should there be a similarity between Aldana's case and that of General Arnaldo Ochoa, who was executed by firing squad, the similarity deals with "having exalted themselves and put themselves above others, although Ochoa gambled with the future of the revolution and very nearly entered into a pact with the enemy" despite his background and the prestige he acquired as the military leader of highest rank with the Cuban troops in Angola.

Robaina, who was in Angola on an "internationalist mission" from 1986 to 1989, denied he received a letter from Antonio de la Guardia, who was tried at the same time as Ochoa, according to media reports.

Asked whether Aldana's privileges were the same as those of other Cuban leaders, Robaina replied: "We are not trying to attain a cheap, absolute equality." He said scornfully that the Cuban leaders' decisions "cannot be made at the speed of a bicycle."

Condemning the intensified U.S. commercial blockade against Cuba, he said: "We expect third countries to respond with dignity, considering their sovereignty is involved."

The U.S. House of Representatives on 24 September passed legislation that affects Cuba and other countries. Such legislation includes territorial measures and considers both penalties on countries helping Cuba and the closure of any U.S. ports to ships calling at Cuban ports.

Robaina, who is first secretary of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba, arrived in Mexico on invitation by the Revolutionary Youth Front of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI]. He will also meet with members of several opposition parties.

Cuban Youth Leader Condemns Torricelli Bill

FL2609012192 Havana Cuba Vision Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 92

[Text] At the closing of this newscast, we have learned through PRENSA LATINA that today, in Mexico City, Cuba condemned a U.S. bill that would reinforce the embargo against the island and Cuba hopes that other countries will respond with dignity to this measure. [Words indistinct] other states. In a news conference held in the Mexico City, Roberto Robaina, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists, pointed out that the so-called Torricelli Bill would leave Cuba with no other option than to convert this new aggression into a banner of struggle for the Cuban people.

Ambassador to Mexico Denies Government Crisis

PA2609011292 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2316 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Jose Fernandez de Cossio, Cuba's ambassador to Mexico, has asserted that the dismissal of Carlos Aldana from the Cuban Communist Party (PCC) does not mean there is a political crisis in Fidel Castro's government. Acting on behalf of the Cuban Government, the diplomat presented the "Juan Milinello" medal of merit to the late

Argentine journalist Gregorio Selser. The medal was accepted by Selser's widow, Martha.

Fernandez de Cossio said his country is more united now and explained that Aldana's dismissal "was only a measure to strengthen the party because he had not properly fulfilled his duties and had also made several mistakes."

Fernandez de Cossio said the U.S. Government has stepped up its economic and political pressures against Fidel Castro's government, adding that the U.S. Senate approved a law to prevent entry to the United States of ships that had docked in Cuba.

"This is a criminal policy aimed at making Cuba a vassal state, a state lacking sovereignty or independence, but the Cuban people are willing to fulfill the principles of the Cuban Revolution to the ultimate consequences," Fernandez de Cossio said.

The ambassador emphasized that Cuba requires more support from Latin American countries, especially Mexico, a nation that has always provided aid.

Upon presenting the medal in recognition of the memory of Gregorio Selser, Fernandez de Cossio said the Argentine journalist distinguished himself through his struggle in favor of the independence of all countries in America and by his complaints against U.S. colonialist policies.

During the ceremony the ambassador announced the creation of the "Gregorio Selser" Latin American Foundation, which will make the Argentine journalists' archives available to all who are interested.

Costa Rica

Mexican Authorities Explain Decision on Kidnapper

PA2509144392 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] Mexico City—The Mexican Government stated on 24 September it had received Orlando Ordonez Betancourt, Costa Rican Government Minister Luis Fishman's kidnapper, only to protect the lives of Fishman and other persons the man was holding hostage in Honduras.

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat said the Mexican Government's intention was to facilitate the solution of an incident in which the lives of several persons were at stake following their kidnapping in San Jose on 23 September.

Ordonez Betancourt, an alleged Honduran guerrilla member, arrived in Mexico City at noon on 25 September from Tegucigalpa—where he had released Fishman, Santa Rosa de Copan Bishop Luis Alfonso Santos, and Honduran Colonel Manuel Luna.

Ordonez Betancourt was being interrogated by Mexican Government and Foreign Secretariat authorities on 24 September to define his immigration status in the country.

El Salvador

Cristiani on Ad Hoc Commission Report on Army

PA2509233492 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Report by Ervin Gongora]

[Text] Upon returning from the 47th UN General Assembly meeting on 24 September, President Alfredo Cristiani said he will take the 60 days specified in the peace agreements to reach a decision on the fate of Armed Forces members involved in human rights violations. He added that only he and UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali have copies of the Ad Hoc Commission's final report. Thus, any information about the document reported by other sources will be absolutely false:

[Begin Cristiani recording] We reached this decision with the UN secretary general because we know it is most advisable for the adequate fulfillment of this aspect of the peace agreements. The report is completely confidential. There will be no comments on any part of it. [end recording]

On 23 September the Ad Hoc Commission, which was the result of political negotiations between the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the government, delivered a report to President Cristiani and Mr. Butrus-Ghali with the names of officers who will be purged. Many groups in the nation view this purge as positive.

President Cristiani announced that Mr. Butrus-Ghali will visit the country next week to help settle a persistent land problem. The government will present a proposal to the FMLN:

[Begin Cristiani recording] We set a 30 September deadline to discuss the government proposal on the land distribution program, which the FMLN has rejected. The UN secretary general appointed three experts, one each from the World Bank, the IMF, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, to do a complete evaluation of the country's situation. [end recording]

Cristiani added that during the visit to El Salvador of his Honduran colleague President Rafael Leonardo Callejas next week, they will discuss aspects of the Binational Commission, which was established after the ruling by the International Court of the Justice was announced, and issues pertaining to cooperation between the two countries.

Labor Unions Protest Wave of Repression, Attacks

PA2609194192 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Sep 92

[Report by Edwin Gongora]

[Text] On 25 September, the Inter-Union Organization, Intergremial, protested a campaign of repression against labor unions. According to Marco Tulio Lima, this protest is based on the recent murder of labor leaders and attacks on union offices.

Lima said the wave of attacks unleashed the past few days against labor unions is part of a campaign to boycott the peace process and thus prevent the delivery of land to former combatants of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, and the purging of the Armed Forces, among other things.

[Begin Lima recording] We believe this wave of repression, murders, arrests, and raids is aimed at boycotting the process for the implementation of the peace agreements. This includes the delivery and assignment of land to the FMLN and peasants who live in territory under FMLN control and the delivery of lots measuring more than 245 hectares. These actions are also against the reorganization of the electoral system and the purging of the judicial system and the Armed Forces. [end recording]

Lima urged President Alfredo Cristiani to guarantee respect for citizens' rights and to investigate the attacks against labor groups.

In addition, Intergremial members stated they hope the government will comply with the Ad Hoc Commission report.

Honduras

Spokesman on Troop Movement, Discua's Reelection

PA2509152692 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 24 Sep 92 p 7

[Text] On 23 September, Colonel Napoleon Santos Aguilar, the director of the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate, denied Honduran troops have been sent to the border area with Nicaragua due to the presence of "recontras."

The official spokesman said the border area has the normal amount of troops. He stated the Honduran Armed Forces knows there are problems with recontra groups on the Nicaraguan side of the border. He added that Honduras does not have these problems.

Col. Santos reported that the topic of military reforms will be the main point on the agenda of the Senior Council of the Armed Forces' (COSUFFAA) meeting.

A trustworthy source has reported that the meeting is scheduled for the morning of 25 September and that COSUFFAA members have agreed to change the Armed Forces bylaws to allow for the reelection of General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir as Armed Forces commander.

The same source asserted that almost all the COSUFFAA members have decided to support the continuation of Gen. Discua Elvir's command of the Armed Forces.

Callejas Comments on Kidnapper's Claims

PA2609025792 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Sep 92 p 17

[Text] Tegucigalpa—President Rafael Leonardo Callejas stated on 24 September that he did not put much stock in Santos Orlando Ordonez Betancourt's claims that Saul Godinez and Manfredo Velasquez, who have been reported missing, are alive in Panama.

"In light of the criminal action he carried out, naturally his words are not worth much to us," the president said when referring to Ordonez's claims that the two missing people are alive. Callejas said Ordonez made up the story to get close to Costa Rican Security Minister Luis Fishman, Lieutenant Colonel Manuel de Jesus Luna, chief of the Department of National Investigations (DNI), and Bishop Luis Alfonso Santos.

Callejas said he "was very pleased" at the release of Luis Fishman, government and public security minister, who was kidnapped in San Jose, Costa Rica on the afternoon of 23 September by alleged guerrilla Ordonez Betancourt.

The president briefly greeted Fishman at the Hernan Acosta Mejia Air Force Base shortly before the minister returned to his country and just before the president traveled to Olancho to deliver shoes to children in that department.

The president said he "was very pleased to see Fishman going back to his country."

Callejas was also pleased with the work done by the mediating commission he had appointed, which was headed by Presidential-designate Jacobo Hernandez Cruz.

"We are very pleased with the job done by the negotiating commission and by the Armed Forces, as well as with the professionalism with which they acted around Costa Rican and Honduran citizens," Callejas said.

As for the disappearance of Saul Godinez and Manfredo Velasquez, the president said his government will investigate the matter and that he will be expecting concrete information on the procedures being followed.

"This was nothing new for us, we have had contacts with this man (Betancourt) through other citizens of this country, and we believe it is advisable to investigate the final outcome of this situation," the president told journalists.

"We are going to continue with the investigations because it is advisable for the relatives of these people and for the country," Callejas said.

The president did not want to comment on what actions his government will take if it is confirmed that Godinez Cruz and Velasquez Rodriguez are alive. "First we are going to investigate the veracity of this claim, because it was the bait Mr. Orlando Betancourt used to attract honorable citizens of Costa Rica and Honduras," he said.

According to Callejas, Ordonez Betancourt "has no links with the Cinchoneros or with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (of El Salvador). He is a common criminal who took advantage of the circumstances to carrying out the kidnapping."

Finally, President Callejas said top government authorities "have not spoken about the possible extradition" of the kidnapper.

"Extradition is not up to the executive branch; it is for the judicial branch to decide. Let us not get ahead of ourselves regarding the actions that may be taken and that are subject to the laws of both Costa Rica and Honduras," he said.

He said he learned of Fishman's abduction very early on 23 September and that he maintained constant contact with Costa Rican President Rafael Angel Calderon.

Nicaragua

Assembly President 'Again' Defies CSJ Ruling

PA2509182892 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Sep 92 p 5

[Text] Alfredo Cesar, the increasingly controversial president of the Legislative Assembly, yesterday defied the

Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ), rejecting the ruling issued against him on 22 September by the Maximum Tribunal [Maximo Tribunal]. At the same time he disregarded the judicial order, for the third time, to suspend temporarily the "acts" of the 2 September session.

In a note sent to the CSJ—a copy of which was distributed to some reporters—Cesar declared the CSJ and all the powers in force in the nation, as "incompetent" to rule on the illegalities that the Legislative Assembly could incur.

At least that is what the text of the letter sent yesterday to the CSJ judges stated, in which the Legislative Assembly president—advised by Julio Icaza, 90—requests the CSJ to "reverse the ruling." This means the CSJ should turn around and declare itself incompetent to rule on the case.

Cesar did not stop there. Yesterday he ordered his contested secretary, Conservator Deputy Nicholas Bolanos, to continue summoning the deputies to see if on 25 September, on the third attempt, a minimum of 47 can meet to reach a quorum. A source close to the board of directors said that "even if it means icreating alternates." [sentence as published]

When questioned by reporters on the disregard of the judges' sentences, Bolanos himself said: "The fact of the matter is that I am the true first secretary of the Board of Directors."

"I know nothing about the Supreme Court ruling although I did see that the legal advisers had sent a reply," Bolanos added. Meanwhile, he pointing out that the CSJ summons had been served "to the Legislative Assembly president, and he (Cesar) has not advised me of anything....therefore I continue sending the telegrams requesting a meeting on 25 September."

While Cesar was sending the defiant letter to the CSJ, the parliamentary building was completely empty. Only three UNO [Opposition National Unity] deputies came in, they walked through the halls looking for a reporter to interview them, and then turned around and left.

Outside the building, Deputy Miriam Arguello, former Legislative Assembly president and a once ferocious adversary of Cesar, waved a copy of the Constitution.

Conservative Arguello read aloud the different articles of the Constitution in a bold attempt to defend Alfredo Cesar against the CSJ, while a couple of reporters patiently listened to the argument.

Meanwhile, CSJ sources asserted that the Maximum Tribunal could issue a definite ruling "in the next few hours," in view of the extremely sticky situation created by the parliamentary Board of Directors disobedience of the ruling.

The amparo appeal filed by half of the deputies (46) argues that Cesar held a session on 2 September without a secretary, he changed the agenda—without the minimum five directors required—and he elected two new secretaries without having the minimum quorum established by law: 47 deputies from the whole house.

The Managua Appeal Court ordered Cesar twice to suspend temporarily the actions taken during the 2 September session until the CSJ issues a definite ruling. In both cases the Legislative Assembly president refused to obey the judicial ruling.

In view of the above, the CSJ on 22 September insisted for the third time on directly calling on Cesar to obey the judges orders; however, once again the Legislative Assembly president disobeyed the resolution.

The source questioned by BARRICADA said: "This is very serious....Cesar could even be deprived of his privileges and be charged with contempt. Moreover, he added that due to the "unprecedented tensions between the powers," the CSJ could issue a sentence in "record time" to close the case.

Cesar Breaks Sandinist Boycott at Assembly

PA2609044092 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2200 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] Thanks to the participation of two alternate legislators, National Assembly President Alfredo Cesar was able to secure the necessary quorum for an Assembly session on the morning of 25 September.

Alternate legislators Orontes Perez Arevalo and Benjamin Perez made the session legal. They were at the Assembly early today.

That means Alfredo Cesar has defeated the boycott declared by the Sandinist Front bench and members of the alleged Center Group headed by Gustavo Tablada.

Principal legislators Guillermo Echeverria, Frank Duarte, Marcel Lesli, Alejandro Perez Arevalo, Andres Robles, Alejandro Solorzano, Victor Manuel Talavera, and Gustavo Tablada did not attend the session, but Pedro Gallardo was registered as a substitute for Victor Manuel Talavera. At the end of the roll call, alternates Orontes Perez Arevalo and Benjamin Perez were added to the list, thus securing the quorum.

A few moments later the National Opposition Union approved a resolution backing everything Alfredo Cesar has done as Assembly president.

D. Ortega Highlights FSLN 'Ethical' Crisis

PA2609001292 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Sep 92 p 7b

[Report by Manuel Alvarez Calero]

[Text] Masaya—Daniel Ortega, secretary general of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), said during a recent visit to this city that "there is an ethical, moral, and ideological crisis in the Sandinist ranks because even

though the need for material security is understandable, there is a loss of willingness to endure sacrifice."

Ortega also called on the FSLN to consider women for leadership positions.

He said Sandinism's worse enemies are not the Yankees, the capitalists, the Alemans [Managua Mayor Arnoldo Aleman], the Virgilios [Vice President Virgilio Godoy], or the Cesars [National Assembly President Alfredo Cesar], but rather "the opportunism that is overtaking our members, the rightist trend in the party, and the proposal to convert the FSLN into a party of rich people," he emphasized.

At a meeting attended by the FSLN secretary general, the Sandinist regional leaders approved a document proposing the reorganization of its forces throughout the entire department and at all levels. Ortega, however, stated that the document "is worthless unless it includes the moral and ethical aspects of our commitments."

In addition to Ortega, the assembly was headed by Region Four Deputy William Ramirez Solorzano, Department Coordinator Eugenio Contreras, Roberto Gonzalez, Julio Lopez, and other Sandinist leaders in the department.

Former Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega stated here that he was in favor of a nonexclusive National People's Revolutionary Program [Programa Nacional Popular Revolucionario] and added that the current government's program did not include the poor people.

He emphasized that economic programs such as the one promoted by the government have not yielded positive results in any Latin American countries. He mentioned Peru, Brazil, and Venezuela as examples, and in regard to Venezuela, he said President Carlos Andres Perez had enjoyed Latin American leadership prior to implementing his economic program but was now severely criticized.

Ortega noted that the Nicaraguan Government had implemented its program without accepting the FSLN's suggestions. He added that the FSLN had not opposed the program when it was implemented so the government would see for itself that the program would not work, as has been demonstrated in the past more than two years.

"If we would have opposed the program at that time, they would be blaming us now for not allowing it to work," Ortega said.

Former RN Leaders Urge Rebels To Stop Fighting

PA2609025492 Managua Radio Nicaragua Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] Former Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] fighters who have rejoined civilian life believe those who have rearmed themselves must change their attitude and seek civil ways to solve their problems, because nowadays there is no reason for war, a former RN fighter has stated.

Commander Oscar, representative of the former RN combatants on the Southern Front, recently urged demobilized rebels not to let political leaders take advantage of them by manipulating them and using them as cannon fodder. Carlos Garcia, alias El Chino 85, believes that many demobilized individuals have rearmed themselves because they do not know what mechanisms to use to demand that the government comply with its unfulfilled promises. He said they must present their demands in an organized way. During an interview with Radio Nicaragua, El Chino 85 warned that by resorting to weapons, the rearmed individuals will be rejected by the population.

Assembly Group Says EPS Blocking Peace Talks

PA2609191192 Managua Radio Nicaragua Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] During a visit to San Rafael del Norte and La Concordia, the National Assembly Women, Children, Youth, and Family Commission urged the government to resolve the problems of the armed groups through dialogue. Commission Chairwoman Azucena Ferrey revealed the conclusions of the commission after the visit to the northern part of the country.

[Begin Ferrey recording] As a result of the visit to the northern part of the country, the commission concludes:

1. The military authorities, before acting in a hasty manner, must differentiate between common criminals and armed groups that are demanding compliance with political agreements.

2. The military operation being conducted in the northern part of the country undermines social stability because it mostly affects the civilian population, who has not yet recovered from the wounds caused by the civil war. This operation causes anxiety and alarm among the population, who is beginning to move because of fear of war actions.

As a result of Operation Repunte 92, the reports by former Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] members on human rights violations have increased, not only in the northern part of the country, but also in Campoapa and other municipalities in Juigalpa and Chontales.

We urge the government to seek dialogue and appropriate ways to resolve the problems presented by armed groups. In this regard, we favor the dialogue promoted by both the International Commission of Support and Verification [CIAV] and Cardinal Obando's (?Unification) Commission.

On several occasions, we were informed that even Engineer Lacayo approved the government's attempts to talk to the armed group known as 380 Northern Front [Frente Norte 380]. The Army knew about this and in Ciudad Antigua on 11 August and the predawn hours of

12 August, the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] launched a large-scale military operation that aborted the dialogue attempt. Later in Quilali, there was another dialogue attempt and the EPS again aborted this attempt by sending three battalions and two helicopters to the area. For that reason, we, who were there, charge that the EPS is the main obstacle to achieving the pacification of the country.

We ask the government, CIAV, OAS, and Cardinal Obando's commission to demand guarantees that will create the atmosphere for a dialogue with the rearmed groups. The government should force the EPS to refrain from blocking the negotiating process.

We also demand that the EPS suspend military Operation Repunte 92 in order to guarantee the economic and social stability of the residents of the area. We urge the government to form a commission with the RN, CIAV, OAS, and Cadinal Obando's commission to comply with the Tela, Toncontin, and Managua Agreements and other agreements signed by the government and the RN. [end recording]

Army Spokeman Says Military Operation Successful

PA2609191592 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Sep 92

[Report by Vilma Estrada; passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] During an exclusive interview with this newscast, Army spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Wheelock stated the Repunte 92 military operation was successful.

Wheelock commented on the recently concluded operation, which included the occupation of Quilali and San Juan de Rio Coco and the arrest of two rebel group commanders.

The Army spokesman said the operation was effective and the Army was able to destroy a so-called Victorious September plot that would have been carried out by the 380 Northern Front. The plot called for the seizure of Quilali and San Juan de Rio Coco.

[Wheelock] "We fought the (Moscote), (Chunte), and (Ali) groups, which as a result of our actions withdrew north and southeast of the municipalities I have mentioned. We prevented those groups from seizing Quilali and San Juan de Rio Coco."

As they withdrew, these groups were able to carry out actions in Susucayan, Condega, and La Victoria.

[Wheelock] "As a result of this operation, two members of these groups—formed by criminals, not politicians—died and one was captured. The Army suffered no casualties."

As a result of the Army operation, two rebel chiefs were demobilized: Samuel in Region 1 with 29 men and Roland in Region 6 with 68 men.

The Army spokesman announced that at the end of this month, Omar, another rebel chief, and 60 of his men will be demobilized.

[Wheelock] "Since the beginning of the year, the Army has dismantled more than 40 small bands that had been stealing, cattle rustling, raping women, and committing other crimes."

Wheelock said the Army's role in the countryside is to promote peace and stability.

[Wheelock] "The lack of security in the countryside is a result of actions by contra groups whose modus vivendi harms the peasants and the towns. This is the essence of the problem. The Army, on orders from the president through the Army commander in chief, has implemented plans to bring security to conflict areas."

The lieutenant colonel denied charges filed this morning against the Army by the National Assembly Women, Children, Youth, and Family Commission.

MDN Issues Communique Protesting Kidnappings

PA2609200292 Managua Radio Nicaragua Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Sep 92

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, in Managua; date not given]

[Text] 1. We strongly condemn the kidnappings taking place in our country, endangering the lives of the people and causing concern in the community, thereby discouraging the possibility of local and international investment.

2. We specifically demand the respect of the life and the immediate release of our party member Isidro Leon, an outstanding citizen who was kidnapped by radicals in Jinotega on 25 September. We also demand that the persons kidnapped in the Chinandega mayor's office also be released, among whom is another Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] outstanding leader [?Luis] Coronado Urbina, member of our National Executive Council.

3. The kidnappings of our party leaders are not isolated cases, but are part of an orchestrated campaign against the MDN party for its valuable participation in the democratization of Nicaragua and for its relentless struggle to consolidate the democratic process in our nation.

4. We express our solidarity with the relatives of our party members and we pray to God they will soon be released.

We also demand the government take the necessary steps to protect their lives and obtain their release.

Panama

U.S. Soldiers Refuse To Give Statements

PA2609160292 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 26 Sep 92 p 16B

[Article by Orlando Mendieta C. and Arnulfo Barroso Watson]

[Text] The four soldiers who threw a grenade fuse on 24 September at INTEL [National Institute of Telecommunications] employees working in Farfan, refused to give statements to the Assistant Prosecutor's Office, which is conducting the investigations on this case.

According to reports gathered by EL PANAMA AMERICA, soldiers Jose Mortenson, John Demmon, Patrick Bereg, and Sergeant David Cansler based their refusal on Article 22 of the National Constitution, which states all persons have the right to an attorney before making any statement.

The U.S. soldiers, who are under arrest at the Balboa Judicial Technical Police (PTJ) station, have not hired the services of a local attorney as of 25 September.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton regretted that U.S. soldiers threw the explosive device at the INTEL employees and agreed that his countrymen had made a "mistake, which will not adversely affect diplomatic relations between two friendly countries."

Hinton said he expects this incident to be resolved "very soon" and said President Guillermo Endara is right in expressing his intentions to enforce Panamanian laws.

"This will not adversely affect the diplomatic relations between two friendly countries. The Panamanian Government has promised it will resolve this situation based on the treaties," Hinton said.

According to the diplomat, punishment for the four soldiers will be discussed after his country's military authorities have concluded their investigations.

Ecuador's President Meets Briefly With Endara

PA2609010092 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] President Sixto Duran-Ballen has said the measures his government has taken to fight inflation and increase productivity have improved the situation. On his way to New York, Duran-Ballen made a short stopover at Tocumen Airport in Panama, where he was received by President Guillermo Endara. Duran-Ballen is scheduled to speak at the UN General Assembly on 25 September.

During the short conversation, the two presidents talked about oil prices, Ecuador's probable withdrawal from OPEC, and increasing banana exports. Panama is a member country of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries [UPEB] and is experiencing a crisis similar to Ecuador's with the restriction posed by the quota system the EC wants to impose on the banana trade as of 1993.

The Ecuadoran president said he was happy to have visited Panama, even if only briefly, because he resided in this country in 1968 and 1969 when he was an Inter-American Development Bank official. The two presidents denied they discussed the extradition of Rodolfo Chiari, minister of justice of the previous Panamanian Government, who has been accused of violating freedom of expression. Chiari has been living in Ecuador since 1991. Duran-Ballen arrived in New York after 1800.

Diplomatic Relations Renewed With Mexico

PA2509231892 Panama City Telemetro Television Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Sep 92

[Text] Jose Gutierrez Pita, the new Mexican ambassador to Panama, presented his credentials to President Guillermo Endara on 25 September. Gutierrez Pita is an attorney and also has a bachelors degree in political science and sociology from the Universidad Complutence de Madrid. The new Mexican ambassador was greeted by President Endara at the Presidential Palace with a simple ceremony to renew the two countries' traditional relations, which have been marked by close ties of brotherhood and economic and cultural cooperation.

Gutierrez Pita was approached by reporters when he left the Presidential Palace. He expressed his government's desire to exert its influence on Panama. Regarding relations between the two countries, he said we should look ahead instead of behind us.

[Begin recording] [Gutierrez Pita] I discussed a project with the president. A considerable part of this project entails highlighting Mexico's presence in Panama. I know the Panamanian people are very fond of Mexico, and we want to reclaim that affection. It is also my wish to display Mexico's affection for the Panamanian people through specific actions that will place Mexico on the level that befits it in a place like this.

[Unidentified reporter] After a cooling off period of three long years, what will the ambassador do to improve this situation?

[Gutierrez Pita] The most important thing is to get to work in every sector. We must make as many contacts as possible with anyone who may be interested in establishing ties with Mexico. I am in the best of dispositions, and I am very receptive to contacts with any political, economic, and social forces that may be interested in Mexico.

[Reporter] How does Mr. Ambassador describe this resumption of relations? Qualify this resumption of relations between Mexico and Panama.

[Gutierrez Pita] It would be a mistake to qualify the situation. As for a resumption, we are not resuming relations; Mexico and Panama never broke diplomatic relations. Therefore, you will pardon me if I assure you that this is a mistaken description. Mexico and Panama are now initiating a process, and I would like to invite you all to look ahead and not behind us. [end recording]

Argentina

Menem Calls UK 'Ally,' Rejects 'Foolish' Wars

PY2509164292 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0210 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem said this evening that "the United Kingdom has become an Argentine ally, just as Argentina has become an ally of the United Kingdom," adding that "we will continue talking to harmonize our interests and to solve our problems, but never again through war."

"Never again will there be foolish confrontations, because we must understand that nobody wins in a war," the president said during the dedication of British Week in Argentina in the Pacific Mall of this capital.

Although "we lived through some very bad moments," the president said, he prefers "to leave behind the past, without forgetting it, because countries that forget their history repeat it. When history is damaging it must not be repeated; only its good aspects should be repeated."

The chief of state said he preferred "to speak about the present, so that we can plan the future with the possibility of achieving success, which is what we are doing," through a process in which the United Kingdom assumes a preeminent role.

During an impromptu speech the president made another reference to the Malvinas war. He said he had come from the commemoration of the 186th anniversary of the Patricios Regiment, which fought against the British invasions [1835-1836] and in the war in the South Atlantic.

The president described the process that led to the reestablishment of relations with the United Kingdom in February 1990 which, he said, constituted "one of the first priorities" when his administration began. [passage omitted]

He said afterwards that the British and the Argentines "are two peoples who work for peace in their territories and in the world," and as an example he cited that the two countries both participated in the recent Persian Gulf war. [passage omitted]

Announces 'Oil Prospecting Studies'

PY2509191792 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1502 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (NA)—President Carlos Menem asserted today that "I am going back to Anillaco [Menem's home town] in 1995, but I will return in the year 2,000." Menem also described as "an outstanding Argentine success the approval of the YPF [Government Oil Deposits] privatization law, and added that the Radical Civic Union [UCR] has "excluded itself" from the political dialogue.

The president reasserted that "some UCR leaders would have preferred to witness our failure because of their own failure." He added that "they have been trying to undermine" the government's program.

In statements he made to FM Radio "La Isla," Menem said that "the UCR was not excluded, it excluded itself" from the political dialogue. He asserted that "it has been the task of some UCR members to constantly block important legislation in Congress." [passage omitted]

Moreover, Menem said Argentina will "carry out oil prospecting studies in the South Atlantic" in the Malvinas areas.

Menem said that with the United Kingdom "we have been allies in the Persian Gulf and (now) we are allies in Yugoslavia." He added that "it is better to adopt Ghandi-like attitudes" to resolve the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

In this regard he said that his words are a "a subliminal message" because, he said, much more can be achieved with peaceful attitudes of rapprochement than with being impulsive." [no beginning quotation marks as received] [passage omitted]

Falklands 'Argentine' by Year 2000

PY2709032792 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0257 GMT 27 Sep 92

[Excerpts] Mar del Plata, 26 Sep (TELAM)—Argentine President Carlos Menem stated in this city that "if the United Kingdom is calling for bids for oil prospecting, we will do the same, and if this is regarded as an act of sovereignty, what we do is also an act of sovereignty."

Menem added: "This subject must be handled carefully, and I maintain that by the year 2000 the Malvinas will be an Argentine possession. You (addressing the journalists) say I am an intuitive person; well, my instinct tells me that by the year 2000 the Malvinas will become an Argentine possession."

Menem arrived in Mar del Plata at the Los Mantiales resort to participate in a partisan meeting with Buenos Aires Governor Eduardo Duhalde, Vice Governor Rafael Roma, and Justicialist provincial legislators at a private dinner party.

Shortly before the meeting President Menem held a news conference at the Hermitage Hotel. [passage omitted]

When asked to explain what he meant by our being an ally of the United Kingdom, Menem said: "We are allies, we have a good relationship with the United Kingdom."

"We were with the United Kingdom in the Gulf. We are allies with the United States. We were in the Gulf with the United States, and now we are in Croatia as a result of UN decisions. A good friendship is a good alliance, and we have a good friendship with the United Kingdom, with the United States, and with all the countries of the world."

Menem admitted that "there are some problems with Haiti and with Cuba. Naturally, there are problems with Iraq. I am obsessed by the lack of freedom in Cuba. Only those who at some stage of their life were deprived of freedom have the authority to discuss this issue." [passage omitted]

Menem Meets Pinochet; Bomb Threat 'a Hoax'

PY2809034392 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Sep 92 pp 1, 7

[Text] (DYN-NA)—Former Chilean ruler Augusto Pinochet paid a flying visit to President Carlos Menem at Olivos presidential residence yesterday afternoon after arriving from the coastal city of Mar del Plata where he received a bomb threat which delayed his arrival in the Federal Capital.

Pinochet was met at the presidential residence by Menem, Defense Minister Antonio Erman Gonzalez, Presidential Chief-of-Staff Eduardo Bauza and Army head General Martin Balza, a local news agency reported.

Menem and Pinochet, currently commander in chief of the Chilean Army met for half an hour. The contents of the talks were not revealed but Bauza described the meeting as "strictly protocol."

TV cameramen and photographers were allowed to register the first minutes of the meeting but no reporters with tape recorders were admitted.

There were no official statements by Argentine officials after the meeting concluded.

Immediately after the visit the President travelled to Mar del Plata were he was expected to hold a meeting with Justicialist senators.

Hours before, in the same seaside city, the Hotel Provincial—where Pinochet was staying with his wife—was searched by security guards when hotel staff received a hoax telephone call claiming that a bomb had been planted.

A man saying that he was a member of the Chilean guerrilla group Frente de Liberacion Nacional Manuel Rodriguez (FLNMR) claimed responsibility for the call.

Amid tight security provided by Chilean intelligence agents Pinochet and his delegation arrived at Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport at 12.45 pm yesterday aboard an Argentine Air Force Lear Jet and checked into a posh hotel in the uptown neighbourhood of Recoleta.

The former dictator, who ruled Chile from 1973 to 1989, refused to make any comments and only briefly answered a question by a Chilean TV correspondent who asked if the Chilean Army was still on a state of alert. "I don't know because I'm just arriving from Mar del Plata," quipped Pinochet.

The Chilean Army called a state of alert last Friday after its intelligence agency was charged with tapping telephone lines at the headquarters of the neighbouring country's major political parties. The charges triggered protests by students outside the offices of the notorious former DINA [National Intelligence Directorate] [as published] secret police.

Meanwhile Balza admitted that he would hold talks with Pinochet today in a meeting which will also be attended by Army Deputy Chief-of-Staff Mario Candido Diaz.

Balza made these statements earlier yesterday in Corrientes were he presided over the inauguration of an Army school. A local news agency reported that the protocol meeting would be held this morning at Campo de Mayo Army base.

Brazil

Deputies Hear Committee's Impeachment Approval

PY2509200092 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] The opinion of the special committee approving a request to impeach President Fernando Collor was read in the Chamber of Deputies this morning. The opposition parties are working hard to guarantee a quorum in the Chamber sessions next week.

The opinion of Deputy Nelson Jobim supporting impeachment was read in today's Chamber of Deputies session. The presence of 51 deputies was necessary today. The Chamber will meet again next week. The 28 September session will discuss the committee's approval. At least 252 deputies must be present at the plenary session. The committee's approval authorizing the Senate to impeach the president will be voted on on 29 September. The quorum needed for this session is also 252 deputies, but for the committee's position to be approved two-thirds of the deputies must vote their support, a total of 336 deputies.

Despite the fact that the Chamber will not meet this weekend, some congressmen advocating impeachment will stay in Brasilia working to guarantee the quorum necessary for next week's sessions. The opposition parties have already outlined their strategy. Deputy Jose Serra of the PSDB [Brazilian Social Democracy Party] sent a dramatic telegram to those congressmen who are candidates for prefects. The telegram says: I am cheering for your victory, but for God's sake do not fail to be here next Monday. Serra also said the only justification for being absent is a death certificate. Genebaldo Correia of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] said that failing to attend the 28 September session will mean voting against impeachment. He added that the party plans to punish any deputy who fails to show up.

[Begin Correia recording] The bloc has unanimously decided that those who do not support the party decision in 29 September vote will be expelled from the bloc. [end recording]

Government supporters plan not to attend the Chamber's plenary sessions on 28 and 29 September.

[Begin recording] [Deputy Jose Lourenco] We are working so that our congressmen will have two options: either stay in their states or come here to vote against impeachment.

[Unidentified correspondent] But being absent is good strategy.

[Lourenco] I believe being absent is more comfortable because they do not have to spend money for traveling, and they can work for their candidates for councilmen and prefects. [end recording]

Fiuza To Coordinate Collor Support in Chamber

PY2609142492 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Sep 92

[Text] Deputy Ricardo Fiuza, of the PFL [Liberal Front Party] of Pernambuco, will take his seat at the Chamber of Deputies on 28 September. Ricardo Fiuza was released from his position as government secretary general on 25 September.

President Fernando Collor yesterday signed a decision releasing Minister Ricardo Fiuza from his position as government secretary general. Fiuza will take over his seat at the Chamber of Deputies as of 28 September to coordinate the work of government supporters during the impeachment vote against President Collor.

Yesterday Minister Fiuza met with various legislators, including Deputy Elisio Curvo. The two officials concluded that the government already has enough votes to block impeachment in the Chamber of Deputies.

[Begin Curvo recording] Our assessment is that the government has 216 deputies supporting President Collor. [end recording]

Minister Ricardo Fiuza will be at Planalto Palace over the weekend to talk with politicians and legislators.

Collor Lists Ministers To Remain 'If He Wins'

PY2709003692 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Sep 92 p 3

[Text] Brasilia—President Collor will remove a single minister before the vote on impeachment in the Chamber of Deputies, but already has made a list of those he wants to remain in the government if he wins. When the ministers surrender their posts, possibly on 28 September, Collor will immediately accept the resignation of Justice Minister Celio Borja, but will ask the military ministers, Economy Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira and Health Minister Adib Jatene, among others, to remain at their posts.

Deputy Roberto Jefferson (PTB-RJ) [Brazilian Labor Party-Rio de Janeiro State], who delivered a proposal to Collor requesting the immediate reform of the Cabinet, yesterday said: "The Cabinet reform will not be so broad as people imagine. The only minister the government wants to see leave is that Judas, Celio Borja."

Jefferson did not meet with Collor, but met with Ambassador Marcos Coimbra, Minister Ricardo Fiuza, and Bank of Brazil Chairman Lafayette Torres at Planalto Palace. They praised Minister Marcilio Marques Moreira, who made favorable remarks about the government to the media. According to presidential assistants, Collor would like to keep Marcilio, for some time at least, as economy minister if the vote in the Chamber of Deputies is favorable. In the government's assessment, Collor will need some breathing space and time to regain his ability to govern; he does not want any economic disruption during this period.

The military ministers are also being praised for their attitude during the crisis. Health Minister Adib Jatene, Education Minister Eraldo Tinoco, and Social Security Minister Reinhold Stephanes are also on the list of those who will be invited to remain.

In Planalto Palace's projections, the departure of the Tucano [PSDB-Brazilian Social Democracy Party] ministers, such as Foreign Minister Celso Lafer and Science and Technology Minister Helio Jaguaribe, is almost unavoidable. Transportation and Communications Minister Affonso Camargo and Agriculture Minister Antonio Cabrera are on the list of those who must remain. Labor Minister Joao Mellao should leave.

Collor Rejects Resignation Even If Impeached

PY2709030192 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Sep 92 p 8

[Text] Brasilia—President Fernando Collor announced yesterday through his spokesman that he will resume talks for a broad national agreement after the impeachment vote. Etevaldo Dias noted that the president does not intend to engage in any retaliation; on the contrary, he will call representatives from all the political forces of our country to talk about an agreement.

Etevaldo said: "President Collor wants to promote a union of forces in order to carry through his honest administration and take the initial step toward modernization."

The spokesman made it clear that even if impeachment is approved on 29 September, Collor does not intend to resign.

Collor To Move to Alvorada Palace 29 Sep

PY2709222192 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Sep 92 p 10

[By correspondent Maria Lima]

[Excerpt] Brasilia—When he was inaugurated President Collor wanted a symbol of austerity and therefore installed himself in the Casa da Dinda [private presidential residence]. Now, under the threat of removal from his post, Collor wants a symbol of power and will move to Alvorada Palace. Two months ago, when the results of the investigation done by the CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] on the PC [Paulo Cesar Farias] case became known, Collor ordered that Alvorada Palace be ready for him to occupy as of 29 September, the day of the vote on impeachment. The palace is thus ready to become the official residence of a president maintained in his post by the Chamber of Deputies: the lair of an estranged president who has nevertheless refused to give up power. [passage omitted]

Collor Undecided on When To Address Country

PY2709222592 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Sep 92 p 5

[Text] Brasilia—President Fernando Collor may deliver a speech over radio and television network before the impeachment vote in the Chamber of Deputies, but he has not decided exactly when. The vote in the Chamber of Deputies is scheduled for 29 September.

Collor spent Saturday in Casa da Dinda and did not go to Alvorada Palace, as his advisers had announced. By early in the afternoon the president had not received any visits from either politicians or members of his government. The presidential press secretary said that Collor may go to Alvorada Palace on the day of the vote.

According to Collor's advisers, the president intends to stay in the official residence whatever the result of the vote. If the impeachment request is approved, Collor intends to stay in the palace after he is removed from his position and while awaiting his trial in the Senate. During this time Collor will earn only 6.5 million cruzeiros (half his salary), but will keep his expense privileges and his security.

Notes To Remove Collor, Install Franco Ready

PY2709031692 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 26 Sep 92 p 8

[By correspondent Jose Negreiros]

[Excerpt] The text of the note with which President Collor could be required to leave his post fits on a legal-sized sheet of paper and is written in a straightforward and almost bureaucratic style. Although it will only become effective if the opposition gets 336 votes to impeach, the document has already been drawn up and requires only a signature to become effective.

Depending on the results of the vote during the session to impeach the president as authorized by the Chamber of Deputies, it will be appropriate for Senate Secretary Dirceu Carneiro (PSDB-SC) [Brazilian Social Democracy Party-Santa Catarina State] to deliver to Collor the note invoking Article 23, Paragraph 2 of Law No. 1079. Another document, which has also been drawn up, is a note addressed to Vice President Itamar Franco asking him to assume power in place of Collor. [passage omitted]

Justice Minister Notes Absence of Military Role

PY2509235292 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1643 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Report by Rafael Candanedo]

[Text] Brasilia, 25 Sep (EFE)—The Brazilian political crisis, which will culminate on 29 September with the congressional vote on the impeachment of President Fernando Collor, has created one positive result: respect for the Constitution and the absence, for the first time in the country's history, of the Armed Forces as a protagonist.

Justice Minister Celio Borja, 64, a former judge, today told a group of foreign correspondents that "democratic institutions have been strengthened and the Constitution has governed the entire process."

Having fenced with the Armed Forces from the time he was a member of the political arm of the military regime (1964-1985), Borja said that it is the first time in more than 100 years of republican history that the military have not played the preeminent role in a political crisis.

"This is a new generation of military men who have a democratic outlook," the minister said.

Amid the political turbulence and using his understanding of administrative matters, Borja is one of the main interlocutors of the military ministers, Generals Carlos Tinoco (Army), Socrates Monteiro (Air Force), and Mario Cesar Flores (Navy).

With the support of these military chiefs, Borja implemented the so-called "governability pact" in August through which members of the Cabinet promised to guarantee public administration and to resign immediately after the crucial 29 September vote.

Like their civilian colleagues, Tinoco, Monteiro, and Flores have confirmed that they will submit their resignations regardless of the vote's outcome, which in all probability will go against Collor, thus removing him from power and replacing him with Vice President Itamar Franco.

The Armed Forces commands have "a new democratic awareness" and are influenced by the "syndrome" of the results of their incursions into the political scenario during the years of republican history, which began in September 1889 with a coup d'etat.

Faced with a crisis resulting from the serious accusations that Collor has committed the crimes of malfeasance in office and passive corruption, the other two branches of government, the Congress and the Supreme Court, swung into action.

Collor appealed to the Supreme Court because he considered the rules of impeachment illegal, but the justices turned his request down on 23 September. The chief of state wanted the vote to be secret, with the possibility of postponement.

The Chamber of Deputies followed procedures established by the Constitution and the laws that govern this unusual process. Today a committee report was read during the Chamber's plenum stating that the vote on Collor's future will take place on 29 September.

The anti-Collor movement, the majority, has carried out hundreds of popular mobilizations, some of them involving up to 700,000 demonstrators, without one personal injury or broken window.

Borja said that the acute recession and the implementation of a neoliberal economic program have helped inflame the crisis, although they are not the main reasons behind the protests.

The minister stated that "there has been an evolution of moral values and a genuine feeling of indignation."

Borja, who favors the return of the monarchy, believes the presidential system in Brazil is exhausted and that a crisis like the current one would have been quickly resolved under a parliamentarian system.

"Monarchy is a beautiful historic experience that goes well with a parliamentary system," he said.

Estimates show that the parliamentary system will be implemented as of 21 April 1993, the date of the national referendum in which more than 90 million people will vote. The voters must decide whether they will ratify the republican form of government or call for a return of the monarchy, which was abolished in 1889 after 67 years of independence. The polls show that 23 percent prefer a monarch as the head of state.

Farias Owes $90-$100 Million in Unpaid Taxes

PY2509225092 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Sep 92 p 10

[Article by Jocimar Nastari]

[Excerpt] Brasilia—The Federal Revenue Department will tell entrepreneur Paulo Cesar Farias, his enterprises, employees, and partners that they must pay between $90 and $100 million (546 billion to 600 billion cruzeiros) in taxes. This will be one of the most important fiscal operations in Brazilian history. The unpaid taxes were calculated yesterday by supervisors who spent four months investigating Farias' affairs. The auditing process will last another 40 days, but the supervisors said that the total should not differ greatly from the stated amount.

The $100 million figure comprises evaded taxes, monetary corrections, fines of up to 150 percent, and overdue interest. [passage omitted]

Chile

President Calls Pinochet To Stop Mobilization

PY2509131692 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] Following the Army's being placed on alert, a telephone call from President Patricio Aylwin to General Augusto Pinochet, Army commander in chief, reportedly stopped the Army's mobilization which started on the night of 23 September, maintaining only a state of alert to prevent possible demonstrations against military institutions.

This report was released today by the newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA. This morning's newspaper reported that it had learned that because of the reports released on Wednesday afternoon, the president called General Pinochet directly in Mar del Plata, Argentina, where he is on vacation.

The same source added that upon learning about the denunciation of telephone tapping involving the Army Intelligence Directorate, the president called an emergency Cabinet meeting on Tuesday night at Government House and that the meeting ended late that evening. Another Cabinet meeting was held on Wednesday night, in view of rumors about the reported mobilization of military troops in the capital.

LA TERCERA DE LA HORA reports that in light of these developments, the president decided to call Gen. Pinochet directly, and that after the conversation the Army commander ordered his subordinates to stop the mobilization in order to maintain public calm. The state of alert, however, was maintained.

Government Denies Phone Call

PY2509195292 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] The government has categorically denied a report published today in LA TERCERA DE LA HORA newspaper stating that the president telephoned Army Commander Augusto Pinochet, who is in Mar del Plata, Argentina. The report states that the military mobilization, called as a result of political espionage involving the Dine [Army Intelligence Directorate], was called off in view of this phone call. On this subject, Under Secretary General Edgardo Riveros said:

[Begin Riveros recording] We categorically deny press reports published today stating that the president reportedly telephoned the Army commander, General Augusto Pinochet. I must also add that it is not true that a Cabinet meeting has been called for this week. [end recording]

Asked whether the president is annoyed over this incident, Riveros said: Naturally, the incident is being examined, but we believe it is unacceptable to report false information.

Answering a question on whether or not the report of a call to Gen. Pinochet has been completely rejected, Riveros said he had no further comment.

Krauss Asks Army Cooperation in Spy Case

PY2509164092 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Sep 92

[Text] The government has asked the Army to allow Special Judge Alberto Chaigneau, if he so decides, to visit the military unit located on Garcia Reyes Street which is believed to be engaged in spying on civilians.

This information was disclosed by acting Defense Minister Enrique Krauss, referring to a report broadcast on TV by a member of the Army intelligence battalion, who asserted that illegal telephone spying is carried out by that Army unit.

[Begin Krauss recording] The Armed Forces are basic state institutions, whose main duty is to defend the fatherland. In order to fulfill this duty the Armed Forces have the necessary means and equipment to be used exclusively for that specific duty, in compliance with the appropriate regulations. [end recording]

Minister Krauss, as acting defense minister, added that he has asked General Jorge Lucar to determine whether or not the charges are true in a report on the issue.

[Begin Krauss recording] In response to our request, the chief flatly denied the charges that an Army unit is engaged in tapping telephones and violating citizens' privacy, and at the same time he offered to cooperate fully with the court to clarify these charges. [end recording]

Krauss said that in view of Gen. Lucar's willingness to cooperate, he was asked to permit Judge Alberto Chaigneau, should he decide to do so, to visit the military unit, as well as to comply expeditiously with any summons Chaigneau may order.

The government communique also refers to the meeting held this afternoon between the acting Army commander and executives of Television Nacional, who gave him information on the case.

[Begin Krauss recording] I feel it is my duty to point out that a journalistic report does not necessarily represent a conclusive verdict on the events to which it refers. The truth of such reports must ultimately be proven by the courts. [end recording]

Krauss reiterated that the government will continue to support the establishment of legal and efficient mechanisms to safeguard constitutional guarantees and to regulate intelligence activities within the country. For this, he said, the government will continue to cooperate with Congress, and it expects similar cooperation from all political forces, as these issues concern all Chilean citizens.

Senator Sees Foreign Hand in Espionage Charges

PY2509165892 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Imagen Internacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Excerpts] Reaction to the charges made by a former Dine [Army Intelligence Directorate] agent to this newscast continue. Several persons arrived today at the Armed Forces building to speak with Army Deputy Commander General Jorge Lucar, including Senator Sergio Onofre Jarpa, who said that the charges are the result of international orchestration. [passage omitted]

Gen. Lucar's agenda for today was interesting. He met with Senator Sergio Onofre Jarpa, who presides over the Senate Defense Committee and who expressed his solidarity with the Army because, he said, it is the victim of an orchestration.

[Begin recording] [Jarpa] I would not say that there is a (?campaign) against the deputy commander in chief. There is an attempt here to harm national internal security. If there are foreign interests seeking to create problems here, they have been really successful. Besides being naive, to think that the Armed Forces are dedicated to such activities would be totally out of contact with reality.

[Unidentified correspondent] If the charges made by the Dine agent are found to be true, don't you think that the public should know the truth?

[Jarpa] I think the public has the right to know everything. But if we want a serious investigation, we must begin by calling on those authorities tasked with carrying out the investigation. In this case it should be the defense minister. The identity of those who make such charges with the intention of creating a sensation, as has happened in this case, should not be kept secret. [end recording]

Gen. Lucar also met for two hours with War Under Secretary Marcos Sanchez.

[Begin recording] [Sanchez] In its report the Army has denied that it is carrying out illegal activities.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is that enough for the Defense Ministry?

[Sanchez] Given that it was an anonymous accusation made through the media and that the Army, a government institution, has issued a report on this, I must defer to what the Army deputy commander says.

[Correspondent] [passage indistinct]

[Sanchez] I do not know the identity of the man. Excuse me.

[Correspondent] [passage indistinct]

[Sanchez] Excuse me, let me get in my car, I must go to another meeting.

[Correspondent] Is the Army still on alert?

[Sanchez] The Army adopted normal measures in the face of a situation in which people were gathering in front of a military property.

[Correspondent] Is the measure still in force?

[Sanchez] Yes, it is still in force. [end recording]

Colombia

Security Officer: Escobar Allowed To Escape

PA2709221792 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2145 GMT 27 Sep 92

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 27 Sep (EFE)—The LA PRENSA newspaper from Santa Fe de Bogota on 27 September publishes a report claiming that the Colombian Government allowed Pablo Escobar Gaviria to escape to avoid his being kidnapped by the DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration] and thus prevent the reactivation of "narcoterrorist" attacks and crimes.

The newspaper, which quotes "a Narino House (Presidency) security officer," states that "the government allowed Escobar to escape to resolve the alternatives: a return to 'narcoterrorism' or allow the kidnapping of the Medellin Cartel chief under DEA pressure."

Escobar and nine of his associates fled on 22 July from the Envigado jail (Antioquia Department), which housed the 15 people who one year ago had accepted the government "surrender" policy for drug traffickers.

According to the Colombian morning newspaper, the Presidential Palace security officer disclosed that before Escobar escaped on 22 July, the Colombian Government "knew there were several DEA planes ready in Panama to try to transfer the cartel chief to the United States."

This source said that the information was supplied to Conservative Party Senators Fabio Valencia Cossio and Gustavo Rodriguez Vargas, members of the commission investigating Escobar's escape, which brought about the political trial of the country's president, liberal Cesar Gaviria.

Pablo Escobar himself said in an EL NUEVO SIGLO newspaper interview three weeks ago that "my problem has now become a political problem and it seems I may play an important role in the reelection of the U.S. President."

Senator Valencia said that he will "investigate this report," in view of thatfact that "in this sea of lies and contradictions, of orders and counter orders, this hypothesis is valid."

LA PRENSA recalled that following the escape of Pablo Escobar and his lieutenants, Cesar Gaviria could not give the press assurances that the DEA was not going to kidnap the Colombian "capo."

Ministers on Judge's Murder, Surrender Policy

PA2409195192 Santa Fe de Bogota EL NUEVO SIGLO in Spanish 21 Sep 92 p 1A

[Text] On 20 September the government said it is premature to link the murder of Judge Myriam Rocio Velez Perez to the policy on the surrender of criminals. The government, however, did not rule out that such a link, should it be confirmed, will affect those who surrender.

Justice Minister Andres Gonzalez said that although it is noteworthy that Judge Velez was in charge of the case of the death of EL ESPECTADOR Director Guillermo Cano Isaza, it is ill-advised at this time to link the two developments, as the investigation into the judge's murder is just beginning.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Rafael Pardo Rueda announced the government will intensify security measures for faceless judges to avoid possible attacks.

Minister Praises U.S. Aid for Judicial System

PA2609165892 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Report by Miriam Ortiz]

[Text] On 25 September, the Colombian Government received $12.5 million from the $36 million the U.S. Government has offered to strengthen Colombia's judicial system. This U.S. aid is the result of agreements reached at the 1990 Cartagena meeting and in San Antonio, Texas, at the beginning of 1992. Miriam Ortiz reports:

[Ortiz] This agreement, known as the Judicial System Reform Bill, involves U.S. support in the sum of $36 million to finance training and technical assistance programs.

[Begin Justice Minister Andres Gonzalez recording] This aid will support judges so they can implement procedures, participate in training programs, acquire equipment, create systems, and modernize data centers. [end recording]

Regarding the security of justices, the minister of justice said a study is being carried out ton creating a special protection body that will not be exposed to infiltration and bribes.

[Begin recording] [Gonzalez] We have detected some instances of infiltration. This is not something the country ignores, considering the might and the extent of the corruptive power we are confronting.

[Unidentified correspondent] How will a person be trained to refuse and report bribes?

[Gonzalez] There are various strategies. Obviously, there is one essential requirement: moral fortitude. Am I right? [end recording]

The minister also announced the creation of new high-security prisons that will be built throughout the country.

Death of Suspected U.S Citizen Investigated

PA2409133992 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Report by Carlos Julio Betancourt]

[Text] On 23 September the National Police appointed a special commission to investigate the murder of a foreign citizen in the outskirts of Santa Fe de Bogota. In addition, steps are being taken at different embassies to try to identify the body.

The mystery surrounding the finding of an unidentified body on 19 September in the outskirts of Santa Fe de Bogota continues. On 23 September, the Legal Medicine Department performed an autopsy on the body of a Caucasian male with blue eyes, about 25, 1.75 meters tall, and corpulent. He was not carrying any identification.

News reports indicated the man was wearing U.S. Army clothes. Although all his clothes are U.S.-made, he did not have the characteristics that were initially reported.

[Begin Julio Cesar Quiroga, Legal Medicine Department official, recording] It is the body of a young male with an Anglo-Saxon complexion showing signs of depredation by animals. [end recording]

The body showed visible signs of torture and his hands and legs were tied. His thorax was torn into pieces, which has made it difficult to determine the real cause of his death. The victim had two tattoos, which has led authorities to believe he was a U.S. soldier. The U.S. Embassy has not commented on this case.

The body was found in a ditch located on the San Jorge trail, 2 km from Mosquera Municipality. The man's fingerprints will be sent to the U.S. Embassy and Interpol to determine his identity.

Reportedly Hired by Drug Cartels

PA2409182892 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1630 GMT 24 Sep 92

[Text] A foreigner found dead on the outskirts of Santa Fe de Bogota with signs of torture turned out to be a U.S. drug trafficker. Apparently, the youth was being used as a mule by cocaine exporters.

Drugs are being transported by U.S. youths who are recruited in the United States by the Colombian cartels and sent to our country to pick up the merchandise. Colombian authorities reached this conclusion when the body of a U.S. youth, whose stomach had been opened, was discovered.

According to intelligence agencies, the unidentified youth was not tortured. Apparently, he swallowed several bags containing the drug, one of which burst inside his stomach, causing his death. The group for which he worked opened his stomach to recover the drug, and then left him at a cattle ranch west of Santa Fe de Bogota.

Drug traffickers are trying to avoid the authorities with this new method, as Colombians are inspected and watched closely at the airports in other countries, while U.S. citizens can go through without any problem.

Army Confiscates 1.5 Tons of FARC Dynamite

PA2709034592 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 Sep 92

[Excerpt] The Army confiscated 1.5 tons of dynamite in Santander Department, which FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] guerrillas were going to use in attacks on the oil infrastructure on 12 October, according to Armed Forces information. One guerrilla was detained at the site, which turned out to be a storage site for explosives.

Moreover, in Middle Magdalena, 14th Brigade troops occupied an ELN [Army of National Liberation] camp with a capacity to house 50 men. Several minefields were found at this site.

At this very moment, the Army is in combat in Sierra de la Cruz, in northeast Antioquia Department. Twenty insurgents who deserted the guerrillas surrendered in northeast Antioquia Department, under conditions of absolute secrecy, in the presence of officials from the Advisory Board for Peace Issues. This is the second time this has happened this year. Two months ago about 40 insurgents also surrendered. [passage omitted]

Peru

Fujimori Delivers Armed Forces Day Speech

PA2509043492 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1941 GMT 24 Sep 92

[Speech by President Alberto Fujimori marking Armed Forces Day at La Punta Naval School in Callao Province—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...of extreme poverty. However, instead of trying to change the situation in the only way it can possibly be done, meaning by creating wealth and jobs, bad people who do not deserve to be called Peruvians have destroyed since 1980 the few resources we have. Furthermore, they killed thousands of fellow citizens who did not share their ideas. Given that situation, the first of the two administrations that preceded mine acted with negligence and indecision. The second one acted without strategies, and what is worse, it was afflicted by overall corruption.

All this was compounded by the social crisis, an insane economy—in other words disorder, anarchy, chaos, and cowardice to face terrorism. That is an excellent culture for terrorism, so terrorism continued to grow undeterred for 10 years, like a malignant tumor. The state, powerless to change the situation, became indifferent. That is why my administration strived from the very first day to achieve two essential goals in the medium-term: to stabilize the economy and to restore order and the principle of authority throughout the Republic.

You know very well—because you and the people have played an important role in the national reconstruction process—that these goals are being slowly but surely achieved. You also know it was done with great sacrifices and, above all, with a determination to win. The obstacles have been many. We had to overcome great obstacles to continue. Some people have even sowed despair and mistrust in the struggle we waged against terrorism because it was politically advantageous for them. Others have tried to do the same prompted by intellectual vanity. They are the ones who endorse Shining Path's abstruse quote science unquote. Those specialists said our strategy was incorrect, and they did not approve of it because it did not agree with their idea of how the cabinet should be formed.

They went as far as to predict a Shining Path victory. But we quietly went on with our duties, keeping in mind the main objective: to bring peace and order back to the country.

The task of bringing order to and pacifying the country has required a new strategy, the heart of which is participation by the people. We had been losing the war because the people were not on our side. The people were between a rock and a hard place, and that did not make sense. We are the authority: the state. We have the essential duty of defending the people. Therefore, the people must feel protected and be on our side to face the terrorists.

Nowadays no one doubts that this strategy is working. There are the peasant patrols and the urban self-defense committees. They are fighting beside the Armed Forces against the enemies of the fatherland. The universities are increasingly free of terrorist criminals and once again exercising their legitimate autonomy. Of course we cannot fail to mention our intervention in the prisons to stop terrorists from using those institutions to coordinate criminal actions and to train and indoctrinate people.

The government has provided new antiterrorist legislation to defend the state and the nation. This legislation has come to replace a bourgeoisie legislation that was utilized by the terrorist bandits. Adequate legislation is necessary to allow pacification programs to function so the efforts of the public forces do not go down the drain.

The forces responsible for maintaining public order are waging a brave and tenacious struggle. I do not know this by reference. I personally witnessed this during my visits to many towns that yesterday were isolated by terrorists. I know the struggle is being waged with sacrifice, with very few resources, and under adverse weather conditions. Nevertheless, our soldiers have been there, following the example of Bolognesi, Quinonez, and Grau. They deserve the nation's recognition. We are defeating our homeland's worst enemy and, without planning it, we are showing that unity is necessary to fight terrorism. That unity did not exist before 5 April. Unfortunately, many important institutions were unaware of how serious the terrorist problem was or, perhaps being aware of it, they acted in a most irresponsible way. Now, following the capture of the head of Shining Path, following the significant progress that has been made in breaking up this criminal organization, it is understood how important it was not to continue to offer the terrorists a suitable environment, something that was done by a judicial system which declared that one of the world's most notorious criminals—one who is responsible for genocide—and his accomplices are not imputable.

We have acted not against the democratic system but against a system that did not permit a frontal assault against terrorism and therefore was seriously endangering national order and security. Or would we prefer, after having captured the so-called Comrade Gonzalo, to see how some democratic attorneys would secure his release due to lack of evidence?

Governments and judicial institutions have a big responsibility, and they must always be honest because these institutions are the cornerstone of national order and security.

The fight continues. The forces of order, which have gained extraordinary experience under these circumstances, will remain on the side of the people, hitting and breaking up the criminal terrorist gangs. We must use every intelligent method to wipe out this enemy. Peasant patrols and the urban self-defense committees must remain active and cooperate with the efficient work of Dincote [Counterterrorism Directorate] and the intelligence services. The Armed Forces must continue to operate and participate in the development of the most faraway and impoverished villages.

The repentance law must be enforced so those Peruvians who went astray can stop doing Shining Path's destructive work. We want to rescue them. We are giving them an opportunity to return to society and repair the

damage done by contributing, as every normal citizen would, to the reconstruction of the new Peru. They must know that they are being used as cannon fodder by people who are not revolutionaries but criminals, pure and simple, in alliance with drug traffickers. For this reason, we will give them the opportunity to repent and leave these organizations.

To make it possible for the repentant to approach the Armed Forces and the National Police without mistrust or fear so they can be received and reoriented, the mediation of the Peruvian Church is important. Thus, anywhere in Peru, the citizen who regrets having cooperated with the terrorists will give himself over to the parish priest of a certain locality. The parish priest who guarantees this surrender will, in turn, turn him over to the nearest military or police authority. The Peruvian Armed Forces and National Police must make sure the repentant is given a chance to seek refuge in the law, even before trying the terrorists who have been captured. Just as we will be lenient towards the repentant, we will be relentless in enforcing the law in all other cases.

I have already expressed an opinion with respect to executing Abimael Guzman. I cannot think of any sentence more appropriate for someone like him. It is a pity the law and our legislation does not allow it. The so-called Comrade Gonzalo will have to be held under strict security from the moment he comes under military jurisdiction until the military trial concludes. I am currently ordering that he be placed under the responsibility of the Navy.

The capture of Peru's public enemy number one has brought joy to all Peruvians. This patriotic joy was expressed most eloquently when the city was overflowing with flags on the day this criminal was captured. We have interpreted the flag display [words indistinct] as a reply to those who foolishly dreamed they could replace it with a red cloth.

Now the population as a whole has lost its fear, and people now hopefully envision peace will someday arrive, because we are all going to sacrifice ourselves. Amid this joy we must remember all the Armed Forces members, police officers, and civilians who lost their lives in the line of duty. Likewise, we must express our acknowledgement for a job efficiently and well done by Dincote and by all the forces of law and order who worked together intelligently to accomplish this objective, which represents the beginning of the end of terrorism; the total annihilation of terrorism. This process of annihilation has begun at the head, and we will have to continue until we reach the base of the pyramid, without any truce whatsoever.

Gentlemen, my deepest respect to our Lady of Mercy, patroness of the Peruvian Armed Forces, and my congratulations to all of you on this day. Thank you very much.

Fujimori Visits Dincote, Asks About Guzman

PA2509150892 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Sep 92

[Text] President Alberto Fujimori paid a surprise visit to the Counterterrorism National Directorate, Dincote, facilities on 23 September. This is his third visit to the facilities since the country's number one enemy was captured. It has been learned that on his third visit to the facilities, the head of state asked about the investigation of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman.

The judicial investigation will end in four days and, according to unofficial sources, Abimael Guzman Reynoso is interrogated 10 hours every day by eight Dincote members.

The Shining Path leader acknowledged he is president of the terrorist organization when he said he is the political officer in charge of all war actions. He is being kept isolated in the office of Dincote Director General Antonio Vidal Herrera.

Meanwhile, Supreme Court of Justice spokesmen said Guzman Reynoso will face 45 charges of terrorism in several courts and tribunals in Peru. He added that 70 percent of the cases are in Lima's judicial district.

[Begin recording] [Fujimori, through loudspeaker] Messrs. journalists, good morning.

[Unidentified reporter] Will you give statements?

[Fujimori] I came for a brief visit and will not give any statements. Please excuse me. [end recording]

Guzman's Transfer to Navy Base Postponed

PA2709032392 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Sep 92

[Text] There had been much anticipation and newsmen were on alert for hours near the office of the Lima prefect, but Abimael Guzman, the subversive leader, was not transferred to a Navy base on 26 September. Special security measures continue in the area. Guzman met with his attorney and reportedly will be transferred to a Navy base tomorrow.

The security measures that have been in effect for days continued on 26 September, the day when, according to an announcement by President Alberto Fujimori, Abimael Guzman would be transferred to a Peruvian Navy base.

Traffic through Alfonzo Ugarte Avenue has been normal. People were not restricted from walking on Espana Avenue and soldiers guarding these areas remained at their posts as in the past few days.

General Antonio Quetin Vidal [chief of the Counterterrorism National Directorate—Dincote] made his first public appearance following the arrest of Abimael Guzman. He walked from the Technical Police Building to

the Dincote building. It has been reported that he is checking all details regarding the transfer of the Shining Path's number one leader. Vidal avoided contact with journalists who tried to get information from him.

Meanwhile, the police transferred 2,000 files from EDI-COPIP [expansion unknown] to Dincote. The files deal with the investigations that have been carried out since the Guzman's arrest.

The Guzman's transfer from the prefect's office to a Navy prison did not take place despite the fact that President Fujimori himself announced the transfer on 25 September.

Journalists near the prefect's office have speculated at length over this development. It has been reported, though, that early on 27 September, the Shining Path leader will be taken to the El Callao Navy Prison. This has not been confirmed by Defense Attorney Alfredo Crespo who met with Abimael Guzman at 1600.

[Begin recording] [Crespo] Today I met with my client so he could sign some legal documents, and I also delivered some medicine he needs to take for his illnesses. He also has a special diet.

[Reporter] Is he more ill now?

[Crespo] No. He just has some chronic illness, he has always had that illness. His illness has not worsened, he is fine. He is in full control of his physical and mental capabilities. As you can see, he has signed a document. There is no problem right now. If he can take his medicine, he should face no complication of any kind. [end recording]

Guzman Sent La Punta Navy Base

PA2709164692 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 27 Sep 92

[Text] Lima, 27 Sep (AFP)—Military sources have reported that Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman was transferred to La Punta Naval Base in El Callao Port in a secret military operation carried out on 27 September.

President Alberto Fujimori designated the Peruvian Navy as the institution responsible for Guzman's custody during his trial by "faceless judges." His trial is expected to end 27 October.

Guzman, 57, was arrested on 12 September during a police operation in Lima in which there was no bloodshed. He was then confined to a cell at the Counterterrorism National Directorate (Dincote) at the Prefecture in the center of Lima.

The only person who has been allowed to talk to Guzman has been his lawyer, Alfredo Crespo, who met with him on 26 September. Police interrogation officially ended on 25 September.

Crespo protested the way in which his client was presented to the public on 24 September—in a striped prison uniform inside a cage. He also said he was satisfied with the treatment Guzman received at the Dincote, where "his detainee status was respected and where he was adequately fed."

Crespo asked the Navy to maintain the tradition of following the example of the Peru's main hero, Miguel Grau, who treated prisoners as gentlemen and to "respect Guzman's physical condition and health."

Composer Arrested With Guzman Released

PA2609194392 Paris AFP in Spanish 1847 GMT 26 Sep 92

[Text] Lima, 26 Sep (AFP)—Peruvian musician and composer Celso Garrido Lecca and his girl friend Patricia Awapara, who were arrested with Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman, were released on 26 September, the Counterterrorism National Directorate (Dincote) has reported.

Numerous Latin American intellectuals asked the government of President Alberto Fujimori to intervene in the release of Garrido Lecca, believed to be the most important living composer of Peru.

EXPRESO Assesses Shining Path's Guzman

PY2509214892

[Editorial Report] Lima EXPRESO in Spanish on 17 Sep 92 on page A4 carries a 250-word report on Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman, whose interrogation began three days ago by a team headed by General Antonio Quetin Vidal Herrera, the director of the Counterterrorism Directorate, Dincote.

The report says that EXPRESO learned that during the first medical examination it was determined that Guzman's right leg is longer than his left, that he wears an orthopedic shoe on his right foot, and that although he is an incredibly lucid person, he suffers from psoriasis, high blood pressure, and terrible pains in his joints.

In the same edition, on pages A12 and A13, there is a 500-word report on the sort of life Guzman really led. The report states the image that Guzman was an austere person was only created to conceal the fact that "the alleged main leader of the most feared terrorist movement in Latin America, the semi-god Guzman, was becoming an alcoholic." A former Huamanga University professor has said that the Shining Path leadership met for drinking parties which were also attended by women who "were recruited by any means." The report ends by noting that since the death of his wife in 1990, Guzman has gradually fallen under the influence of Elena Iparraguirre, a.k.a. "Comrade Miriam" who used him to keep control of the organization.

The same edition, on page A8, reports that among the members of the Shining Path leadership close to Abimael Guzman was attorney Martha Huatay who was "a Shining Path militant and president of the Association of

Democratic Lawyers, a facade organization of the Shining Path." Huatay was arrested by the Dincote in 1988 after her name appeared in an article by a LE FIGARO correspondent as "the person in contact with the terrorist group that operated in a rural zone in Ayacucho."

Huatay also closely cooperated with Osman Morote Barrionuevo even after he was arrested in June 1988. By this time Huatay had already gone underground and belonged to "intellectual popular group, GIP, which coordinated with the central department that was in charge of the criminal organization's archives."

Foreign Minister Cited on Extradition Requests

PA2409181392 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Sep 92

[Text] The government has requested the extradition of Shining Path members Luis Arce Borja, Jorge Gonzalez Oleachea, and Jose Mujica so they can face trial, Foreign Minister Oscar de la Puente announced on 23 September. He added that 70 individuals who are engaged in subversive propaganda in the United States and other countries have been identified and hopefully they will be extradited.

[Begin recording] [De la Puente] We have a list of more than 70 Peruvians living abroad who have been fully identified. We have their addresses and all the necessary information enabling Peruvian authorities to start the legal process and request their extradition.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will all 70 face trial?

[De la Puente] No, each one has a different classification. Some already had cases pending prior to Abimael Guzman's arrest, which will expedite sentencing.

[Correspondent] In what countries have these individuals been detected?

[De la Puente] Most of them have been detected in France, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and the United States. We have also been informed there are Shining Path members in Greece.

[Correspondent] What is the current situation of those individuals accused of terrorism?

[De la Puente] The presence of justice and interior ministers made it possible to initiate contacts with the Spanish and Belgian Governments. Our embassy in the United Kingdom is trying to obtain Oleachea's extradition. In Belgium, we have requested Arce Borja's extradition. In Spain, we have requested the extradition of a group headed by the Mujicas and other individuals linked to Shining Path. We do not want publicity, only effective results. We will keep the media permanently informed of our actions. [end recording]

Church To Mediate for Surrendering Terrorists

PA2509165892 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] The Catholic Church will mediate for surrendering terrorists, Lima Archbishop Monsignor Augusto Vargas Alzamora announced during a mass at La Merced Basilica on the occasion of Armed Forces Day. The mediation was accepted by President Alberto Fujimori following the mass while walking toward the Government Palace.

Before mass, flags were raised throughout the city. Everything was prepared at La Merced Basilica. Regiments from our three Armed Forces services waited for the authorities at Giron de la Union. President Fujimori, Defense Minister General Victor Malca Villanueva, and Division Gen. Nicolas de Bari Hermoza Rios, commander of the Armed Forces Joint Command and Army commander general, arrived at the church at 1100.

Cabinet ministers as well as judicial and church authorities were waiting for the president. In his homily, Msgr. Augusto Vargas Alzamora, Lima archbhisop and primate of the Peruvian church, said the visible head of criminal Peruvians has been cut off. He called on these Peruvians to turn in their weapons. He said the church is willing to mediate in the surrender of rebels.

[Begin Vargas recording] Those who repent will be treated with great mercy. This is an important and very generous step, which shows how our fatherland is living its faith and is learning from Christ how to forgive. I want to tell you that as a church it is up to us to help them find a way to renew their lives. We are willing to provide this service to them and to the fatherland. [end recording]

After the Eucharist, and breaking with protocol, the president returned to the Government Palace by walking down Giron de la Union. On the way he was greeted by local residents, who shook hands with the president. After arriving at the palace, the president took time to greet some children who were visiting the home of Francisco Pizarro [Government Palace].

Prosecutor Files Charges Against Alan Garcia

PA2609165792 Lima Global de Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] On 24 September the judicial branch decided to file criminal charges against former President Alan Garcia on four counts. Government attorney Carlos Hermosa issued a summons on 25 September for Garcia through the Foreign Ministry because he is in Colombia.

[Begin recording] [Hermosa] The Prosecutor's Office has filed criminal charges against Dr. Garcia for illegal enrichment; in other words, we have accepted the suit filed by the Attorney General's Office. I ordered that Garcia be notified of these proceedings through the Foreign Ministry so he can testify at my office. If he fails

to comply with this order, an arrest warrant will be issued; in other words, in keeping with Article 79 of the Penal Code, I have ordered Garcia to appear at my office. If he fails to appear after being duly notified through the proper channels, an arrest warrant will be issued.

[Unidentified correspondent] How much time does Garcia have to appear at your office?

[Hermosa] He should appear at my office immediately after being notified through the Foreign Ministry and learning about this summons.

[Reporter] On what are the criminal charges based?

[Hermosa] The Attorney General's Office charges are very precise. They refer to aspects that were omitted in the investigation by former prosecutor Dr. Mendez Jurado. These aspects deal with the existence of unjustified bank accounts abroad; the evident intervention of the accused in the decisions pertaining to the deposits of the Central Bank Reserves at the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, where bribes were paid; and his personal decision to reduce the number of Mirage planes purchased by the Peruvian Government per three Jupiter contracts. [end recording]

Garcia Responds to Extradition Request

PA2709212992 Santa Fe de Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Sep 92

[Report by Angela Calderon]

[Text] Former Peruvian President Alan Garcia responded to a possible extradition request by the Peruvian Government by accusing those who are keeping an eye on him in Peru of involvement in drug trafficking activities.

On the night of 26 September, Former President Garcia declared himself the most important political adversary of President Alberto Fujimori. Garcia said this is the only reason why the Peruvian Government is asking Colombia for his extradition. He said Fujimori is trying to gain popularity similar to what he is receiving from the capture of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman.

[Begin Garcia recording] The Supreme Court has been changed completely by coupist Fujimori, who along with his adviser Vladimiro Montesinos, the biggest defender of drug traffickers in Peru, has appointed new magistrates to dominate the judicial branch. Encouraged by the capture of Abimael Guzman, he now wants to put away the one he considers his political adversary. [end recording]

Alan Garcia, who was granted political asylum in Colombia three months ago, firmly rejected the decision by his country's courts and categorically said there is no legal instrument to carry out this action.

[Begin Garcia recording] After stoically going through two years of investigations, I believe the arguments for an extradition request by a group of mafiosos appointed by a dictatorial government, by a drug trafficker, and by a defender of drug traffickers such as Vladimiro Montesinos have no credibility before any court in the world. [end recording]

Venezuela

Reaction to Attack on CTV Leader Rios

Defense Minister Comments

PA2509202092 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Sep 92

[Text] Defense Minister General Ivan Dario Jimenez Sanchez stated he does not think the soldiers who were arrested after the 4 February incidents organized the attack against [former president of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers] Antonio Rios:

[Begin recording] [Jimenez] I read the communique and would not say it involves any movement linked to the soldiers who are under arrest. I find it difficult to imagine they are behind this attack because they are Armed Forces members and I do not think Armed Forces members—although they are under arrest for the crime of rebellion—would do something like that.

[Unidentified correpondent] Could some kind of urban guerrilla group attribute this action to the Bolivarian Movement to block the investigations?

[Jimenez] I would not yet dare make such a claim. I would rather wait until the results of the investigations by the appropriate intelligence groups are made available. [end recording]

Attackers Reportedly Trained in Cuba

PA2609143492 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 92

[Report by Ricardo Matheus from Miraflores Presidential Palace]

[Text] A document drafted by the state security corps indicates Cesar Eduardo Pena and Norma Azuage, attackers of Antonio Rios, went to Cuba more than nine times to receive terrorist training. This document also announces the total dismantling of extremist cells established in our country to attack various people or institutions, both in Caracas and the country's interior.

The first attack was against Antonio Rios, former president of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers, who is still convalescing. As soon as the attack took place, Angel Eduardo Pena La Cruz and Norma Josefina Azuage were arrested. According to immigration records and documents confiscated by the police, each had

traveled more than nine times to Cuba to receive training in intelligence and terrorist activities.

Both Pena La Cruz and Norma Josefina Azuage received direct orders from Commander Zacarias, whose identity is still being investigated. During their interrogation they told authorities the location of subversive materials and a computer that lists plans to attack several places in the country. The police also found a document explaining how they followed all the police chiefs and several high-ranking military officers between 1988 and the end of 1991.

After Antonio Rios, the next person on the list was Osmeiro Carneiro, the former Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services intelligence officer who has denounced various alleged irregularities. It is assumed the reason for this attack was to confuse investigators. These groups are formed by former members of the Red Flag and Punto Cero subversive groups—both very active during the 1960's. These groups took control of a wide range of weapons in Valencia following the 4 February events.

The last part of the investigation shows that these groups, called the Bolivarian Revolutionary Movement, infiltrated all the universities in the country, which made it easy for them to instigate simultaneous disturbances in Caracas, Valencia, Merida, and Maracaibo.

[Begin Mauro Yanez Pasarella, Judicial Technical Police director, recording] I believe the police have the situation under control. The police know who made the actual attack, so there can be no speculation as to whether or not there are more people involved in these attacks. [end recording]

Dr. Mauro Yanez Pasarella said Antonio Rios does not have a bullet lodged in his lung as it was first believed. This is proved by the new tests and x-rays taken at the Caracas Clinic. The bullets fired at Rios have already been recovered by the police and will be subjected to ballistics tests.

Media Meet Perez, Censure Attack

PA2609003392 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Sep 92

[Report by Milagros Rodriguez]

[Text] Scarcely 24 hours after the attack on Antonio Rios, leaders of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers [CTV] and television, voice and printed news media representatives met with President Carlos Andres Perez to offer their total cooperation to defend the existing democratic system. The news media representatives censured the attack on the CTV leader. The meeting was held early in the morning before President Perez left for Porlamar. Fernando Martinez Mottola, transportation and communications minister, also attended the meeting and said the government is not planning to take any measures at this time against the news media because total freedom of expression exists in the country. However, that freedom establishes clear rules that must be followed. One such rule is not to broadcast remarks that incite violence. According to the official, the incident must not be overplayed because peace prevails in the country. This sort of incident must not happen again, he added. Defense Minister General Ivan Dario Jimenez Sanchez concurred and added that the incident must not be described as a wave of attacks that will take place in Venezuela, because that would be extremely serious. Gen. Jimenez noted that one cannot say the alleged Bolivarian Movement carried out the attack, as its members are National Armed Forces servicemen also and, as such, cannot behave that way, even though some may be in jail. [sentence as heard] Interior Relations Minister Luis Pinerua Ordaz announced raids are still being carried out to capture the people connected with the attack.

A council of ministers meeting is expected to take place at 1600. Among the topics the ministers must analyze is the public sector debt with Venezuelan Petroleum and which new projects will be carried out during the remainder of President Perez's mandate.

Congress Rejects Attack

PA2609040892 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Report by Cecilia Pachano]

[Text] In separate communiques, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies rejected the attack on Antonio Rios, leader of the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers [CTV], and condemned terrorism. As expected, the Congress announced on 24 September its position on the attack against Rios. The statements were issued separately during the ordinary session of these chambers. In addition to voting unanimously to condemn the incident, the two chambers debated the matter and its consequences.

The communique issued by the Chamber of Deputies reads: The Chamber of Deputies condemn terrorism. Crime can never be the path to solve our ills or to build the future. At this difficult time in the history of our country, rising above our differences, we condemn the spread of hatred, the preaching of violence, and attempts to destroy the free coexistence guaranteed by our institutions. The attack on Deputy Antonio Rios sets a dangerous precedent that could have unforeseen consequences for Venezuela's political life.

[Begin recording] [Deputy Pedro Tabata Guzman, Democratic Action, AD] The same methods are used to try to impose political ideals that almost always come from other countries. We, the representatives of the people of Venezuela in this Chamber of Deputies, must assume our responsibility.

[Deputy Victor Hugo D'Paola, Movement Toward Socialism, MAS] Of course MAS condemns the incident.

We at MAS condemn it because the country does not want to experience in the future a climate of violence reminiscent of a struggle unknown since the democratic government was installed in 1958. We must do all we can to avoid that.

[Deputy Jose Rodriguez Iturbe, Social Christian Party] This is not a problem about the nature of guerrillas, terrorism, or violence. The problem is the pathological fact in itself that generates human suffering, tragedy, and deep hatred among members of a society. When respect among members of a society is lost, coexistence becomes impossible. [end recording]

In the Senate, AD Senator David Morales Bello introduced the proposal. He read the text of the communique approved by all the party blocs to his colleagues.

[Begin Morales recording] We reject it because it is at odds with the nature of Venezuelans. We take advantage of this opportunity to ask everyone to adhere to the principles that ensure peaceful coexistence. At the same time, we ask that acts of political struggle that run counter to the civic actions of society be set aside. [end recording]

Hooded Individuals Set Truck on Fire

PA2509222792 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Text] Hooded individuals set a cargo truck on fire near the University of Venezuela in Caracas at about noon on 23 September. The Metropolitan Police arrived at the site immediately, requested the presence of a water truck, and fired tear gas to control the people.

Perez Says Students 'Victims' of 'Infiltrators'

PA2609003692 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] President Carlos Andres Perez has made an appeal for national calm and has urged politicians to think about the attempts that are being made to force a confrontation between university sectors and the national government.

[Begin Perez recording] I believe the students are the main victims of the violence; the students—whose youthfulness is always so pleasant—are the victims of infiltrators and actions carried out for the purpose of damaging Venezuela's democracy.

Those hooded individuals cannot continue to mistreat the university's prestige and name, nor can they continue to offend the students' clean consciences. This is one of the problems that we must definitely eradicate. [end recording]